# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,055.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| For year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. 52 | 0 |
| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | „ 28 | 0 |
| For three months' advance, delivered in Town | „ 16 | 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | „ 6 | 0 |
| Single Copy for Cash | „ 0 | 4 |
| Back Numbers | „ 0 | 8 |

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

| | Uniform New Scale. | Old Scale. Town. | Old Scale. Country. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year, *in advance* | Rs. 42 | Rs. 52 | Rs. 72 |
| Half year „ | „ 21 | „ 28 | „ 38 |
| Three months „ | „ 14 | „ 16 | „ 21 |
| One month „ | „ 5 | „ 6 | „ 7-12 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Second do | „ 2 | 8 |
| Third do | „ 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 | 2¼ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second do | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2¼ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

| | Sep. | | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 26 | Leave Tuticorin | 4 |
| „ Rutnagherry | 27 | „ Colombo | 5 |
| „ Vingorla | 27 | „ Galle | 6 |
| „ Carwar | 28 | „ Negapatam | 9 |
| „ Mangalore | 29 | „ Madras | 11 |
| „ Cannanore | 30 | „ Coconada | 13 |
| „ Tellicherry | 30 | „ Vizagapatam | 14 |
| | Oct. | | |
| „ Calicut | 1 | „ Bimlipatam | 14 |
| „ Beypore | 1 | „ Gopaulpore | 15 |
| „ Cochin | 2 | „ False Point | 16 |
| „ Aleppey | 3 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 17 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

| | Oct. | | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 2 | Leave BUSSORAH | 20 |
| „ Kurrachee | 6 | „ Fao | 20 |
| „ Guadur | 7 | „ Bushire | 21 |
| „ Muscat | 9 | „ Linga | 24 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 11 | „ Bunder Abbas | 25 |
| „ Linga | 13 | „ Muscat | 27 |
| „ Bushire | 15 | „ Guadur | 29 |
| | | | Nov. |
| „ Fao | 17 | „ Kurrachee | 1 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 18 | Arrive BOMBAY | 4 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

| | |
|---|---|
| To Suez | £30, |
| To Havre | £45, |
| To London | £50, |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

| | Cabin. | Deck, with Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | £ 7-13 |
| To Suez | £28 | £13- 7 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £14- 6 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £19- 0 |

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ............£13 | Second Class ............£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. BAGHDAD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 19th September, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ............First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | Including Wines. | £4 | Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | 24 | | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 26 | | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | | 12 | |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | | 13 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

| Class. | Rewas. Rs. | a. | Dhurumtur. Rs. | a. | Oorun. Rs. | a. | Hog Island. Rs. | a. | Oolwa. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Second Class | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Third Class | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to pro[redacted]ing on board.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay. J. A. SH[redacted]

### SALES BY A[redacted]

MENESS[redacted]Y.

AUCTION[redacted]

On TUESDA[redacted]Co. will sell by Pul[redacted] by order of M[redacted] cases saved from the wrecked steamer Breadalbane ex Teazer—

At 2 p.m., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse.

E T M in a diamond and J K below—1 Case Keating's Cough Lozenges

6 Cases Keating's Warm Tablets

At 3 p.m., at Carnac Bunder.

A and B in oblong and B and M below—77 Cases Matches.

TERMS—CASH.

Purchasers will have to pay the Customs and Town Duty, &c., and clear the goods from their respective places.

Bombay, 18th September 1871. MENESSE & Co

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, pearl head-dresses, valuable diamond and ruby brooches, ear-rings, costly gold lever chronometer and keyless watches, loose brilliants, silver table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at The Wilderness, Mazagon.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. C. Penson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 18th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

J. W. BENSON,

*Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.*

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

*Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,*

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Diners a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the BOAT and HAMALLAGE CONTRACTS of this Executive, as per Schedules Nos. 27 to 31 and 34 to 39, will be received up to 1 p.m. on the 23rd instant. The Contracts to commence seven days after the acceptance of Tender. PERSONS desirous of undertaking these CONTRACTS can obtain any information and Schedules, &c., at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Captain, For the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Commissariat Office, 13th September 1871.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, MANUFACTURED BY WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.

G.'s LINIMENT.

Asseerghur, Sept. 13th, 1871.

Messrs. KEMP & Co.

Gentlemen,

I have tried G.'s Liniment, and it has effected a wonderful cure on a Dog of mine. He was covered with spots, and constantly breaking out in small sores, from the effect, I believe, of his blood being poisoned from the bite of a panther. He is now quite well. I cannot too strongly recommend the Ointment.

You may make any use you like of this, but do not publish my name.

Writer a Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps, and a well-known Shikarry.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Do. Do. ¼ Do. | 1 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| LATAKIA, WILLS' Do. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' Do. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 8 oz. tin | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

CLARET, By Th. Biche Latour, of Bordeaux.

| | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine | per doz. | pts. | 6 | 0 |
| PAUILLAC, superior quality | do | qts. | 12 | 0 |
| Do do do | do | pts. | 6 | 8 |
| MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine | do | qts. | 16 | 0 |
| CHATEAU LEOVILLE | do | qts. | 16 | 0 |
| ST. JULIEN | do | qts. | 18 | 0 |

Sole Importer in Bombay—J. NEUBERG.

BURGUNDIES, By J. Poidevin Pere, of Beaune.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONTRACHET, 1862 | per doz. | qts. | 48 |
| POMMARD | do | | 28 |
| SAVIGNY | do | | 25 |
| BEAUNE | do | | 18 |
| Do | do | pts. | 10 |

Sole Importer in Bombay—J. NEUBERG.

GERMAN WINES, By H. & G. Hirch, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HOCHHEIMER | per doz. | qts. | 26 |
| Do | do | | 48 |
| MARCOBRUNNER | do | | 41 |
| NEROBERGER | do | | 35 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | do | | 35 |
| RAUENTHALER | do | | 34 |
| RUDESHEIMER | do | | 25 |
| OPPENHEIMER | do | | 21 |

Sole Agent in Bombay—J. NEUBERG.

BASS' PALE ALE, by STONE, in Quarts and Pints.

GUNNESS' STOUT, by FRIEND, in Quarts and Pints.

J. NEUBERG.

GAZOGENES.

For the economical production of Soda Water for domestic use. The kind least liable to get out of order; the apparatus being formed of one piece of glass.

Each, Rs. 12.

Measure for Powders, Rs. 1.

Crystalized Tartaric Acid, per Bottle, Rs. 3.

Bicarbonate of Soda, per Bottle, Rs. 1-12.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS Are practically the best in use. They require little attention, are easily cleaned, and are almost everlasting.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Gallon Size | Rs. 12 |
| Two ditto | „ 20 |
| Three ditto | „ 30 |
| Two Gallon Marbled China | „ 22-8 |

PNEUMOCLIMES, OR JEFFREY'S RESPIRATORS,

Of vital benefit in Chest Complaints. Their use counteracts the injurious effect of changes in the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere.

From Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 each.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS,

For the constant application of the Galvanic Current. For Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Lassitude, Nervous Debility, &c.

From Rs. 4 to Rs. 33 each.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway
- Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
- P. & O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

## NOTICES.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 58-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 26, Middle Road, Entally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULPHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 a.m. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS, to be delivered on MONDAY the 25th inst., are invited for POREBUNDER STONE WORK, WALLING, and FACING of the SECOND FLOOR of the NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL, and CHUNAM PLASTERING of the POST OFFICE.

Forms of Tender, and further information may, be obtained at the Office of the ARCHITECTURAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, WILL BE CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant, for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland | 1s. 11½d. per Rupee. |
| At three months' sight | 1s. 11 1/16d. „ |
| On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards | 1s. 10¾d. „ |
| For smaller sums | 1s. 10 13/16d. „ |

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY (Rs. 250) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the Paid-up Capital, will be PAID on and after the 18th INSTANT, by the Undersigned, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (SIXTY RUPEES) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after the 20th instant, by the Undersigned, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood in the Register on the 5th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, when the following Special Resolution will be proposed in terms of the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and under the Power to that effect conferred by Section 12 of the same Act :—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional Shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said Shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs. 450 each, or a Premium of Rs 100 per share, to the Shareholders of the Company who shall be entitled to the said Shares on making Application for the same, on or before the 1st day of November next, in the PROPORTION of ONE SUCH NEW SHARE for every FOUR SHARES standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying for the same on the Register Books of the Company on the said 1st day of November next, and the said Shares, or so many of them as may be so applied for, shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid on payment of the sum of Rs. 450 per Share as aforesaid. And that any and all the Shares of the said New Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner, and at such times, as they may deem proper.

The Premium realized on said New Issue shall be carried to credit of a Reserve Fund.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY, ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871, on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

G'S LINIMENT, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate cases of Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle.............................. Rs. 2

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ABOUT THE LINIMENT, ORIGINALS MAY BE SEEN AT THE PROPRIETORS.

Malabar Hill, Aug. 26th, 1871.

My Horse, a large Australian, was suffering, not only from Mange, but had a dirty, scurfy skin, in some places resembling Busatti. I tried your Liniment, and after three or four days' application I am happy to say the skin became clean and smooth, the Mange having almost entirely disappeared. The Horse is now perfectly well.

(Sd.) R. W.

Bombay, Aug. 26th, 1871.

I can truly say that it is a most wonderful remedy for Mange and those Heat spots that Horses are so subject to in this country. I have also tried it on Dogs, and the effect is just the same.

(Name of writer well known in racing circles, but does not wish it published.)

Malabar Hill, Aug. 28th, 1871.

I have tried G's Liniment both on Horses and Dogs on places where the hair had got rubbed off, and in every case it has caused the hair to grow again thickly in a very short period.

(Writer well known.)

Sole Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor,

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS to

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HOSIERY | Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz | 10 | 0 |
| | Fine Mixed Colours | 11 | 0 |
| | Fine Fancy Stripes | 14 | 0 |
| | Fine Super Colours | 16 | 0 |
| HOSIERY | Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz. | 16 | 0 |
| | Fine Super Merino | 16 | 0 |
| | Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair | 4 | 0 |
| HOSIERY | Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for | 20 | 0 |
| | Fine Super India Gauze | 26 | 0 |
| SHIRTS | Badham's India Cloth, six for | 36 | 0 |
| | Badham's Silk and Wool, six for | 50 | 0 |
| | Badham's Pure All Wool, six for | 48 | 0 |
| | Badham's French Cambric, six for | 27 | 8 |
| | Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for | 30 | 0 |
| COLLARS | Shakespeare, per doz | 6 | 8 |
| | Dux, per doz | 6 | 8 |
| | West End, per doz | 6 | 8 |
| | Pall Mall, per doz. | 6 | 8 |
| SLEEPING SUITS | Badham's Oxford Cloth | 11 | 0 |
| | Badham's Pure All Wool | 18 | 0 |
| | Badham's Silk and Wool | 18 | 0 |
| | Badham's Spun Silk | 22 | 0 |
| OVERLAND SUITS | Badham's Blue Serge Suits | 30 | 0 |
| | Badham's Overland Suit | 20 | 0 |
| | Badham's Travelling Suit | 20 | 0 |
| HATS | Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats. | 14 | 0 |
| | Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell | 10 | 0 |
| | Ellwood's Drab Shell | 5 | 0 |
| | Black Felt Isis | 6 | 8 |
| | Black Felt Worthing | 6 | 8 |
| | Black Felt Derby | 6 | 8 |
| | Black Felt Cantab | 6 | 8 |
| | Drab Felt Cantab | 6 | 8 |
| HELMETS | Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps | 18 | 0 |
| | White Helmets, for Civilians | 16 | 8 |
| | White Hunting Hats, Badham's | 14 | 0 |
| BRACES | Best Indiarubber | 2 | 0 |
| | Best Clarence | 2 | 0 |
| | Best Cantab | 2 | 0 |
| SCARFS | Duke of Edinburgh | 2 | 12 |
| | The Campbell Bow | 1 | |
| | The Windsor's | 2 | 8 |
| | The Romal "Satin" | 2 | 12 |
| TIES | Black Eglinton | 1 | 8 |
| | Black Tom Thumb | 1 | 4 |
| | Coloured Eglinton | 1 | 8 |
| | Coloured Tom Thumb | 1 | 4 |
| | White Dress Ties | 0 | 8 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS | Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz. | 5 | 0 |
| | Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders | 5 | 0 |
| | Fine Irish Cambric | 10 | 0 |
| HOUSEHOLD LINEN | Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.) | | |
| JEWELLERY | Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c. | | |
| TRUNKS, &c. | Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c. | | |

BADHAM AND CO.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style | Rs. 12 8 | Rs. 20 |
| Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit | 8 8 | |
| Ditto Superior Quality | | 25 |
| Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted | 18 8 | 30 |
| Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably | 12 8 | |
| Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers | | 16 |
| Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits | | 10 to 18 |
| Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts | | 5 to 9 |

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

A shipment of this fine Brand just to hand, in capital order.

Quarts Rs. 36, Pints Rs. 19 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET. Rs. 9 per Dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE. Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

KINLOCH'S VIRGIN SHERRY

Has not yet been matched as a pure, delicate, and cheap Dinner Wine.

Rs. 21 Discount 5 per cent. on 6 dozens.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO

Has an indescribable softness and body, and is a Standard Wine among Connoisseurs.

Rs. 32; Discount 5 per cent. on 3 dozens.

AGENTS: D. S. KEMP & Co.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. * 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32,
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS, JUST LANDED

Ex "CALLIRRHOE" and "WHITE ADDER," IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

CUTLER PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses: MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

*REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.*

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40+, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34
JOHANNISBERGER— 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*
MARCOBRUNNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE ESPLANADE WINE AND PROVISION STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WINES.

| | | Cash Per Doz. | | Credit Per Doz. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PORT— | | | | | |
| BLACK SEAL | Rs. | 25 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| GREEN ditto | „ | 30 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| RED ditto, Best old | „ | 54 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| TARAGONA, Finest | „ | 17 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| SHERRY— | | | | | |
| BLACK SEAL, Pale | „ | 20 | 0 | 22 | 8 |
| GREEN ditto, Superior | „ | 23 | 8 | 26 | 0 |
| RED ditto, very Fine | „ | 30 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| YELLOW ditto, AMONTILLADO | „ | 40 | 0 | 45 | 0 |
| MARSALA | „ | 20 | 0 | 22 | 8 |
| CLARET— | | | | | |
| BORDEAUX | „ | 11 | 0 | 12 | 8 |
| MEDOC | „ | 21 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| St. EMILION | „ | 26 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| St. JULIEN, No. 1 | „ | 26 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX | „ | 32 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Ditto LEOVILLE, Genuine | „ | 70 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| CHAMPAGNE— | | | | | |
| VEUVE CLICQUOT'S | „ | 64 | 0 | 72 | 0 |
| PERRIER JONET'S, No. 1 | „ | 50 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| MOET and CHANDON, No. 1 | „ | 48 | 0 | 54 | 0 |
| Ditto Ditto No. 2 | „ | 32 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| BURGUNDY— | | | | | |
| BEAUNE | „ | 25 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| NUITS | „ | 50 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| CHABLIS | „ | 24 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| SAUTERNE, Haut | „ | 31 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Superior | „ | 50 | 0 | 55 | 0 |
| HOCK and MOSELLE— | | | | | |
| ERBACH | „ | 35 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| OESTRICH | „ | 40 | 0 | 45 | 0 |
| HOCHHEIMER | „ | 52 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| BRAUNEBERG | „ | 38 | 0 | 43 | 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK | „ | 48 | 0 | 54 | 0 |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE | „ | 48 | 0 | 54 | 0 |

LIQUEURS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHERRY BRANDY, | per bottle | Rs. | 3 | | 3 | 8 |
| NOYEAU, White | ditto | „ | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| MARASCHINO, 1st quality, | ditto | „ | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| CURACOA, | ditto | „ | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| CHARTREUSE, | ditto | „ | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| ORANGE BITTERS, | ditto | „ | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 |

To MESSES, CLUBS, and large CONSUMERS, a considerable reduction is made.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO., ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No 3 Church Lane,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J Cockburn & Campbell's SHERRY | Rs. 25 | per Dozen. |
| Carbonell's do | 31 | „ |
| J Sandback & Sons' do | 24 | „ |
| Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's do | 24 | „ |
| M P Guinarean's do | 20 | „ |
| Do Old Pale Dry do | 23 | „ |
| Beutellead & Co.'s 3 Daggers BRANDY | 16 | „ |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co

## NOTICES.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

ALL MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

To the order of SOUNDY & Co., and arranged to hold the various sizes of Paper and Envelopes in ordinary use.

THE COMPLETE CABINET: size 15½ by 11 inches, and 15½ inches high, with folding doors, porcelain Tablet for Memoranda, Date Calendar, division for holding Foolscap, large and small Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Inkstands, Pens, etc., with drawer underneath and secret drawer, finished in the best, style, of seasoned wood, with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

In Polished Oak or Mahogany... ... ... ... ... Rs. 44

In Beautifully-Figured Dark Walnut ... ... ... „ 52

THE NEW DESPATCH CABINET.

A most complete and convenient Companion to the Traveller, containing divisions for Paper and Envelopes of all sizes, the Front falling down forms a Desk, and reveals receptacles for Pens, Pencils and Inkstand, with drawers for Stamps, &c. In polished Oak.

Size 15 by 9½ by 9¾ ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 24

THE REGISTERED STATIONERY CABINET.

15½ by 12½ and 10 inches high. The division arranged for the Paper to be placed horizontally; with Morocco Covered Writing Slope beneath, in Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock, Rs. 45.

SOLID STATIONERY CASE.

For holding Foolscap, Note Paper, and Envelopes of various sizes, with Drawer for Pens and Pencils, and Lid secured by Lock and Key. In polished Oak... ... Rs.

THE NEW LIBRARY STATIONERY CABINET.

With shaped Lid, secured by Lock and Key, containing Divisions for Stationery of various sizes. In Walnut, Oak or Mahogany. Size 15½ by 7½ by 9¾, with a rest for Ruler and tray for Pens and Inkstand... ... ... ... ... Rs. 26 0

PORTABLE SECRETAIRE.

Combined Book Case, Stationery Case, and Writing Desk, contains in a very small space the usual appurtenances of a Stationery Cabinet, as well as a rack for books of reference, pen tray, writing desk, &c.; a most valuable addition to the office, board-room, library, or school-room. In Oak wood, 45 Rs., fitted with four books only. Either Secrétaire can be had *without* the books.

ENLARGED SECRETAIRE.

This is similar in principle to the Registered Portable Secrétaire, but is especially adapted for office use. Besides the revolving stationery case, it contains a book rack, drawers, pen tray, and receptacle for foolscap and quarto papers and envelopes. In Oak wood, 60 Rs., fitted with four books only.

EVERYBODY'S SECRETAIRE.

The *principle* of the Registered Portable Secrétaire is also retained in this, but it is offered in the present form to meet the constant demand for a cheap and really useful stationery and book cabinet. In Oak wood, 30 Rs., fitted with four books only.

No other fittings than the four books are included in the price quoted.

| | Sizes. | Height ft. | in. | Leg. ft. | in. | Depth ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SECRETAIRE. | Portable | „ 1 | 4 | „ 1 | 4 | „ 0 | 7½ |
| | Enlarged | „ 1 | 5 | „ 1 | 5 | „ 0 | 8½ |
| | Everybody's. | „ 1 | 3 | „ 1 | 3 | „ 0 | 6½ |

ILLUSTRATIONS sent FREE by post on application.

Cash Prices are quoted; a remittance must in all cases accompany orders.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, for which every facility is provided, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by chemical analysis.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

Orders from Outstations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

*Establishments—*

BOMBAY, Fort & Byculla. POONA, Staff Lines.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Dispensing and Manufacturing Chemists.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 30, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE on hand a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, suitable for Monsoon wear.

*Orders from Outstations carefully attended to.*

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.

ROWLAND and Co. beg respectfully to inform their Constituents and the Public in general that they have just received from England per s.s. SURAT a fresh and well selected assortment of SADDLERY and HARNESS; Pilches; Weymouth, Pelham, Snaffle and Racing Bridles; Watering Bridles with Stops; Flat, Round and Hunting Martingales; Kersey and Prince's Check Horse Clothing; Kersey Knee Caps; Fawn striped Quarter Rugs; Railway Rugs; Chain Burnishers; Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, and all other necessaries required in Stables. Also, Silver Plated and Ivory-handle Driving and Four-in-hand Whips; American and Gut Driving Whips; Postillion and Hansom Cab Whips; Ladies' and Gents' fancy Riding and Hunting Whips; Carriage Mats of various Colours; Green hide plaited Girths of superior make and finish; Military and Stable Head Collars; Ladies' and Gents' best Japanned, solid and plain, Leather Portmanteaux; Double Expanding Leather Hand Trunks, Letter and Bill Bags, with locks and duplicate keys; a choice selection of Enamelled and Brown Leather Leggings; and a large stock of other articles too numerous to mention.

19, Meadow Street, 29th August 1871.

J. AND E. ATKINSON. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares firm. Demands for Bank of Bombay (1st Issue) at 636½ and New French Loan at 96. After the issue of the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* large lots of Government 5 per cent Paper changed hands, first at Rs. 105, and latterly at Rs. 104½.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| No. of Shares. | Noml. value # sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. s. | | |
| 10,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct | Agra Bank | 93 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct | Bank of Bengal | 1,420 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct | Do of Bombay New | 636½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 6 p.ct | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 180 |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct | Do of Madras | 1,400 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 270 |
| 40,000 | 275 | all | 10 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 360 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | Nil. | National Bank of India | 92 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 490 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | £20 | 218·3·0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 235 |
| ...... | £20 | 109·1·5 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ...... | £20 | 43·10·2 | do. | Ditto | |
| ...... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ...... | £18 | 196·5·1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 225 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 9,000 | all | Rs. 78 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,555 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 147 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil. | Mazagon Land | 935 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,450 | Nil. | Port Canning | 405 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 7,850 | 225ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,200 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 75do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 900 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 430 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,600 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 265do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,175 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 66½do. | Do New | 540 |
| 500 | 1,800 | all | 40 | Colaba Press Co. | 6,400 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | 200 ps | East India Press Co. | 3,200 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 1000* | Fort Press Co. | 9,000 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 30 ps | Framji Cowasji Press Co. | 965 |
| 200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | Nil. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,700 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 ps | Imperial Press Co. | 1,150 |
| 300 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 ps | Kurrachee Press Co. | 1,100 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 250 | 35 ps | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 600 |
| 12 | 2,500 | all | 250 ps | Prince of Wales Press | 2,600 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 250 | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,100 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | Nil. | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 825 |

* Per share for the half-year.

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 1,575 nl. |
| 600 | 1,200 | all | Nil. | Alexandra Spinning | 1,340 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 2,665 |
| 100 | 5,000 | all | | Bombay | 2,800 nl. |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 50* | Bombay United | 1,015x-d |
| 1,000 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 285x-d |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | | Dharumsey Spinning | 2,850 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 75 p.s | Great Eastern | 2,400 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140 p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,130 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,050 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 125* | Oriental | 2,710 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,400 | ... | Royal | 2,325 nl. |

* Per share for the half-year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 75 ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 840 |
| 50,000 | 50 | all | 4½ p ct | Bombay Gas Company | 55 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 5 pc. | Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. | 36 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 300 | 21 ps. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 175 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 40 ps. | Treacher & Co | 400 |
| 3,000 | 250 | all | 6 ps. | Viegas Patent Slip Co | 85 |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '65 | Back Bay Co | 8 |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s.10½d. to 1s. 10 15/16d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11 3/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11½d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 7/16d. |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 Par. |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 99½ |
| Madras | At sight | 100¼ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 225 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Long, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Poona.

Bonar, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Lucknow.

Collier, Captain, 21st Hussars, on medical certificate, from Dum Dum.

Frizell, Captain, 1/11th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Deolalee.

Ryan, Assistant Surgeon, 1/19th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Smart, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

Long, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

## MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, September 4.

Capt. W. S. Hunt, 1st Wg. Sub. 27th N. I. and Lt. C. H. E. Adamson, 2nd Wg. Sub. 36th N. I. are permitted to change appointments.

The following removals and appointment are ordered:—Lt.-Col. J. M. Grant, S. C. from Brig. Maj. Nagpore Force, to Brig. Maj., Southern District.

Maj. B. L. Forster, R. A., to offi. as Brig. Maj. Southern District, during the absence of Lt.-Col. Grant, or until further orders.

Maj. W M Williams, S. C., from late appointment to general duty at Trichinoply.

Maj. C. M. White, from Offg. Wg. Officer 6th N. I., to general duty, Cannanore, with effect from date of relief by Maj. A. F. Williams.

Asst. Surg. L. C. Nanney, from attached 5th Regt. N. I., to join forthwith.

The following removals and appointments are ordered—Lt. Col. C. Nicholls, from offg. 2nd in com. and Wg. Officer 27th N. I. Offg. 2nd in com Wg. Officer 39th N. I. Lt. Col. W. P. S. Smyth for general duty, Madras, to Offi. 2nd in Com. Wg. Officer 27th N. I., with effect from 15th Sept 1871.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH SEPTEMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 15s. Nom. |
| | Cases | £2 15s. |
| | Seeds | £2 7s. 6d to £210s. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £1 10s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £2 0s. 0d. |
| Havre | Cotton<br>Coffee | No ship. |
| Overland Steamers | | £3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 8 to 9 per bale. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. |

#### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Persia (s) | Merello | Genoa, Aug. 24. |
| 17 | Oriental (s) | Smith | Calcutta, Aug. 22. |

#### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Madras | Fleming | Rangoon. |
| | Montana | Parsons | Rangoon. |
| | India (s) | Turner | P. Gulf via Kurrachee |
| 17 | Knighton | Riddell | Calcutta. |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Persia, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer Taptee, to Malabar Coast.

#### HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Scotia (s) | Lewis | Camorta, Sept. 5. |
| | Lady Melville | Harrison | London, June 10. |
| | Empress of India | Nacoda | Muscat, Aug. 15. |
| 14 | Phattle Barry | Nacoda | Jeddah, July 23. |

#### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 13 Dacca (s) ...... ——— ......Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 15 Mahratta (s) ...... ——— ......Calcutta.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Walkyrie, 20 cases matches, H Nuthoobhoy; 48 cases oilmanstores and 5 cases soap, E Ghellabhoy; 80 casks sulphate of copper, T Soorjee.

Bagdad (s), 22 packages provisions, Robert Devson.

Ada (s), 26 cases oilmanstores, 1 case glassware, and 1 case perfumery, Bull & Co.

Copenhagen, 70 casks beer, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 20 cases soap, M Tyebally; 96 cases oilmanstores, 9 cases table salt, and 9 cases confectionery, G Serafally.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 54 bales cotton, L Ramdyall; 500 bundles galls, S Vagjee.

Callirrhoe, 25 bundles linseed, J Jewjee.

Pericles, 91 bales cotton, C Ladha; 1,000 bundles galls, S Vagjee; 59 bales cotton, A Dhondeeram.

Indus (s), 149 bags sunseseed, 366 bags linseed, and 235 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, P Sookhanand; 19 bales cotton, D Wakerda; 94 bales cotton, G Jugnath; 48 bales cotton, C Ebram; 25 bales wool, F M Dama; 52 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 40 bales cotton, K Coorjee; 100 bales cotton, J Goculdas; 200 bales cotton, V Vurria.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s), 40 bundles E teeth, B Vullybhoy.

Ada (s), 2,200 bundles coiryarn, O Mooljee; 13 cases safflower and 8 cases cinnamon, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 18 cases gum benjamin, P Cumma; 231 pieces E teeth, M Hurruckchund; 89 cases wine and spirits, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Indus (s), 200 bales cotton, G Khuttow & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Indus (s), 159 packages, A C Dady & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Indus (s), 1 bundle shawls, A Essoofshaw.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

| | Uniform New Scale. | Old Scale. Town. | Old Scale. Country. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year, *in advance* | Rs. 42 | Rs. 52 | Rs. 72 |
| Half year ,, | ,, 24 | ,, 28 | ,, 38 |
| Three months ,, | ,, 14 | ,, 16 | ,, 21 |
| One Month ,, | ,, 5 | ,, 6 | ,, 7-12 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, September 1, 1871.

### KURSONDASS MOOLJEE MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to raise a FUND TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. KURSONDASS MOOLJEE. The recognition of his disinterested and persevering services in the cause of Moral and Social Reform among the Native Community of Western India, and the remembrance of the sufferings which he endured in the prosecution of his great purpose, present an undoubted claim to the support of the enlightened portion of the Community—a claim which it is thought will be cheerfully responded to.

The following official Notification, announcing the death of Mr. Kursondass, contains an estimate of his character and worth which the Committee refer to as their justification—if any were needed—of the object they have in view:—

NOTIFICATION.

It is with deep regret the Political Agent has received telegraphic announcement of the death, this morning, at 9 a.m., of Mr. Kursondass Moolji, Special Assistant in charge, Limree.

The able and conscientious manner in which this excellent Officer discharged the duties with which he has been entrusted since his arrival in this Province had gained for him the approval of his superiors. His amiable qualities in private life, and the esteem and regard in which he was held by all classes of the Native Community in Kattywar, will long endear his memory amongst them.

His work as a Reformer is well known. The Government has lost in him a zealous Officer, and the Political Agent, in common with his numerous friends, laments his untimely loss.

As a token of respect to his memory, the Political Agent directs that all offices be closed this day.

W. W. ANDERSON,
Political Agent.

Political Agency, Rajkote, August 29, 1871.

The form of Memorial will be decided hereafter, as the Committee will necessarily have to be guided in their decision by the amount of Subscriptions raised.

The following Gentlemen constitute a Committee for the above object. Subscriptions are invited from the Friends and Admirers of the deceased gentleman, and from the general Public:—

COMMITTEE.

Lukhmidass Khimjee, Esq., Chairman.

Col. W. W. Anderson.
T. C. Anstey, Esq.
M. Mull, Esq.
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq.
Pemabhoy Hemabhoy, Esq.
Dr. Bhau Daji.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Jairaz Peerbhoy, Esq.
Rev. Dhanjibhai Navroji.
Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang.
Mooljee Thakersey, Esq.
Cummalsey Premjee, Esq.
Gungadass Kesovedass, Esq.
Thackersey Narronjee, Esq.
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.
Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee.
Dr. Pandoorang Gopal.
Ramdass Bhanjee, Esq.
Moojee Bhowanydass, Esq.
Thakurdass Atmaram, Esq., B A.
Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.
Canjee Dwarkadass, Esq.
Praujeevandass Wagjee, Esq.
Mathooradass Lowjee, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

Subscriptions may be paid into the New Bank of Bombay, or to the Honorary Treasurer, at his Office in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat.

S. SHAPOORJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

#### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FISHER—September 16th, at Bombay, the wife of A. F. J. Fisher Esq., C. E., of Khundwah, of a daughter.

#### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BANESS—August 15th, at Umritsur, the wife of Mr. S. E. Baness, of a son.

BROWNING—September 10th, at Kusser, Zillah Boolundshuhur, the wife of T. J. Browning, O. & R. Railway, of a son.

BREMNER—September 5th, at Howrah, the wife of Walter M. Bremner, Esq., of a son.

BLANEY—September 14th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain C. H. Blaney, of a daughter.

COBBE—September 13th, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Cobbe, Commanding 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment, of a daughter.

DONAGHUE—September 9th, at Negapatam, the wife of Mr. W. F. Donaghue, D. P. W., of son.

JEBB—September 12th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. S. Jebb, Esq., of a daughter.

LeMESURIER—September 10th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Captain A. A. Le Mesurier, H. M.'s 14th Regiment, of a daughter.

MORANT—August 28 h, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain Morant, R. . ., of a daughter.

NESFIELD—September 12th, at 56, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of John C. Nesfield, Esq., prematurely, of a daughter.

NORFOR—September 10th, at Cuddalore, the wife of R. E. Norfor, Esq., Executive Engineer, Madras Public Works, of a daughter.

SANDERSON—September 7th, at Murree, the wife of W. Sanderson, Esq., Carriage Superintendent, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COX—BOWLING—September 3rd at Madhopore, by the Rev. B. M. Behr, Mr. Condr. G. F. Cox, Sub-Engineer B. D. Canals, to Amilie, 4th daughter of Mr. Thomas Bowling, pensioner of Madhopore.

DELORD—LEMON—September 2nd, at Peshawur, by the Rev. Father Antorninus, Mr. John Delord, Sub-Medical Department, to Miss Julia Harisena Lemon, daughter of the late John Lemon, Esq., Civil Service.

FISCHER—STEVENSON—September 11th, at Zion Church, Tranquebar, by the Reverend A. F. Cammerer, Captain Bewners Fischer, Staff Corps, British Consular Agent, Karikal, to Henrietta Amelia, the youngest daughter of Major E B Stevenson, Madras Army.

DEATHS.

BIRD—September 8th, at Guntoor, of consumption, Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor Cotton Bird, Madras Staff Corps, aged forty-four.

BAIN—September 6th, at Trichinopoly, Henry Bain, Esq., Civil Engineer, G. S. I. R.

HOLDING—September, 12th at the Vellore Railway Station, Cautpuddy, Clara Emily, the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Holding, aged 17 years and 6 months, deeply and sincerely regretted.

MARTIN—September 7th, at Simla, of false croup, Henrietta O'Donoghue, second daughter of Thomas Martin, Executive Engineer, No. 6 Dn. Western Jumna Canals, aged two years, two months and ten days.

NELSON—September 9th, at Rawul Pindee, of remittent fever, Lieutenant and Local Captain J. S. Nelson, 38th Regiment, aged 30 years and 4 months.

# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1871.

THE Notification which was issued on Saturday regarding the conversion of the 5 per cent. Loan of '56-'57 will, we believe, be generally accepted as satisfactory. The Government of India fairly deserves in this instance the credit of having conciliated the interests of its creditors with those of the public for which it is trustee. Our readers are aware that we were in favour of the immediate conversion of the sixteen millions of Fives into Four per cent. paper, an operation which, looking to the remarkable firmness of Government securities in the market, we held might probably be effected at the price of 98, or two per cent. below par. Large amounts of the Four per cent. stock were sold at par in Bombay on Saturday, so that we still think our estimate of what might have been done by the Government was not unreasonable or extravagant. But what has actually been done is, after all, equivalent to the issue of a Four per cent. loan at 97. It is proposed to give 4½ per cent. interest for seven years on 135 out of 162 millions of rupees, the balance of 27 millions being practically cancelled by the investment in Fours of cash to that amount taken from the Currency Reserve. We may calculate that the extra ½ per cent. interest for the seven years is (at present value) worth as nearly as possible 3 per cent., so that, Fours being at par, the new Loan is just worth 103. The excess of interest payable by the State on the 135 crores is apparently Rs. 6,75,000 a year; but, if an equal proportion of Fives had been converted into Fours at 97, the capital of the debt would have been necessarily increased to Rs. 13,90,50,000, so that the actual excess during the seven years the 4½ per cent. interest has to run will be only Rs. 5,13,000 a year, or Rs. 35,91,000 for the whole term. At the end of the seven years 4 per cent. will in the former case be payable every year on 135 and in the latter on 139 crores, giving a difference of interest in favour of the plan adopted by Government of Rs. 1,62,000 a year; so that in thirty years' time the difference of interest will have been made good, while the capital of the loan will remain for ever afterwards less by four crores, bearing interest at the rate of the day, than if a conversion had been effected now at 3 per cent. below par.

It seems to us a pity that the term of five years was not adopted instead of seven; but it would be mere presumption to insist on trifling difference of opinion when the main principles on which the transfer is based are sound. By the latest return available for reference we find that the amount of the loan at the beginning of 1871 was Rs. 16,21,07,000, on which the interest at 5 per cent. is Rs. 81,05,350 a year. The new Transfer Loan of Rs. 13,50,00,000 will cost India in interest for seven years Rs. 60,75,000, and thereafter Rs. 54,00,000 a year, so that the immediate annual saving by the whole operation will be Rs. 20,30,350, and the eventual saving Rs. 27,05,350. If it be urged that the investment of Rs. 2,70,00,000 on account of the Currency Reserve is a measure that ought to have been adopted independently, and that it should not be reckoned as an essential part of the present financial operation, still, apart from this, there is a good profit from the transfer, namely, about Rs. 9,50,000 immediate annual saving, and Rs. 16,20,000 at the end of the seven years. Besides which, it may be hoped that the combination of the two operations will be economical and effective in more ways than one. The Cash Balances have lately been maintained at a very high figure so as to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with its creditors; but, once this transfer is effected, the amount of the Balances will be speedily reduced, as the possession of so many millions of ready cash, coupled with the new investment from the Currency Reserve, will spare the Government the necessity of borrowing any more money for some time to come.

Another way in which the Currency Reserve part of the operation will come into play with great advantage to the Government is in bringing a pressure to bear on the holders of Fives to send their scrip in at once for transfer. As nearly one-sixth of the whole amount of the loan will be paid off, and applications for renewal will only be entertained for the remaining five-sixths, "in the order in "which the notes tendered for transfer are "received, whether in India or in England," we may anticipate that there will be no unnecessary delay on the part of holders in sending in their applications. It was a happy idea on the part of the Finance Minister to employ such means of effecting the speedy conversion of the stock—for in all financial operations, especially in India, where we know not what a day may bring forth, time is of the greatest importance—and we hope to hear on the 15th November that the transfer of the whole 135 crores has been successfully completed.

To recapitulate: the new Transfer Loan saves Indian taxpayers 20 lacs a year for the first seven years, and 27 lacs after the end of that period, while a four per cent. loan at 98 would save 25 lacs a year immediately, but the annual saving would never increase beyond that amount. It cannot be said that the Government,—weighing anxiously all the circumstances of the case, and knowing that it was above all things necessary to avoid the slightest risk of failure, since, if it failed, the national credit would be shaken—did not choose the safer and more politic course in determining to offer its creditors terms slightly more favourable than they had any legal right to expect. Should the transfer succeed, the Government will in any case have made a very good job of carrying through the largest financial operation ever undertaken in India. That it will succeed, is now beyond a doubt. Holders of Fives welcomed the notification on Saturday—none the less warmly because they understood that the State, having the command of enormous Cash Balances, was able to pay off a good round sum if its terms were not liked. The creditors of the State in general will be but too eager to accept the transfer; and Sir Richard Temple will have deserved, and will receive, the congratulations of the whole country on the success of an operation of equal magnitude and delicacy.

---

IF the English Staff College is really the useful military institution it professes to be, how comes it to pass that India and the Indian Army have not hitherto been favoured with a similar school for the education of our Staff officers? It cannot be that the Indian Army is considered not worth the cost of a college, or that, in consequence of the vast number of veterans of which that army's officers' list is composed, the proper education of its Staff officers has become an impossibility. No, we rather attribute the indifference to which the Indian Army is subjected in this matter to the gross jobbery and nepotism prevailing in the country, abuses to which more than the efficiency of the Indian Army is sacrificed by those who have it in their power to bestow lucrative and highly responsible Staff appointments upon whom they please without question. Probably in no army of the world is professional merit at so low a discount as in the Army of India. An Indian officer may very well be a man of rare talent, one thoroughly *au fait* with all professional duties, a military Admirable Crichton, in short; but unless he obtains an opportunity, which in India simply means "interest," with some great man, his advancement in his profession through Staff employment is well nigh impracticable; he must be content, in fact, to see the dunderheads and idlers of the service filled with good things, while he himself is left out in the cold to admire as best he may the shifts and contrivances by which those more fortunate reach the top of that ladder which he is only in a position to regard helplessly from its very lowest rung. One man pushes him rudely aside, as he is preparing to climb, on the strength of a pretty wife with a talent of entangling bigwigs in her coquettish meshes; another mounts with the rapidity of a lamp-lighter, being gifted with a fine tenor voice found useful in dispelling the post-prandial tedium of official *burra khanas*; a third is a good amateur actor, and his histrionic talents must be rewarded at the public expense; a fourth is some fair lady's *Cavaliere Servente*, and must be therefore seated upon the same topmost rung on which the dame swings her light heels; a fifth is some great man's scampish cousin, or virtuous poor relation, consequently admirably fitted for employment upon the Army Staff; but whatever the personal recommendations of each, or all, they are far superior in weight to mere professional merit, which vainly combats the host of private influences arrayed against it in our great and splendidly-organised Eastern Army. The wight who burns the midnight oil over Jomini, Napier, Chesney, and a crowd of military writers of authority, hoping thereby to render himself fit for employment upon the Army Staff, must suffer, we should say, a keen sense of disappointment when he finds that, having mastered a sufficient variety of dull subjects to give him some thousands of marks at a Staff College examination, he is left to pursue the honourable but not very lucrative or agreeable career of a Wing Subaltern in a native regiment, while Captain Gooseander, who can scarcely tell his right foot from his left, but is a complacent husband, or a "ladies' man," is hoisted into the appointment he desires—that of Assistant Adjutant or Quartermaster General we will suppose. Probably he reflects with some bitterness that, in the Austrian or German armies, the gallant captain, if not killed in a duel as the consequence of his peculiar method of gaining military distinction, would be consigned to the worst drudgery of the lower regimental grades; but then we manage things better in India than abroad, and if professional merit has not a wife to please, or a voice to sing, or a sturdy calf to contemplate, why, it is his misfortune or his fault that he is not possessed of these captivations, and he must not complain. Kissing, says the proverb, goes by favour; but, if permitted to take a liberty with a saw so ancient, we would say that, in India at least, favour not uncommonly goes by kissing. A pretty wife, a trifle indiscreet it may be, is a far more useful agent in helping the Indian officer up the Staff ladder in these days than any amount of professional merit can be; and for this reason, if for no other, we would advocate the inauguration of a Staff College for the Indian Army as speedily as possible. Girls of the period, hill flies, and grass widows, may deem us ungallant, and "stupid, troublesome wretches," for proposing a remedy for the evil effects of their charms, but they must kindly consider the public interests as well as their own, or, if they will not do so, we must consider those interests for them—

> O were there an island, though ever so wild,
> Where a woman could smile, and no man be beguiled.

We quite admit the power of the ladies upon the soft hearts of impressionable big wigs, but an army hardly affords fair scope for the exercise of their fascinations; it is an ugly toy to play with; and, to be candid, we cannot see what ladies have to do with its economy at all. Their interference is very undesirable; still it cannot be denied that petticoat influence is at present exercising so injurious an effect upon "selection" in the army of India, that it is high time some efficient check should be put upon it, as well as upon the various phases of jobbery and nepotism that give the best military appointments in the service to men who can lay no purely professional claims to the posts.

A Staff College for the Indian Army, through which all candidates for Staff employment should, as a matter of necessity, pass, offers, we consider, the readiest method of abolishing the scandals to which great men in India have hitherto lent their countenance in this matter. The test of examination, and open competition for Army Staff appointments, seems to us a fair one upon the whole. It has been tried in England with success; success so far at least that "Dowb" can no longer step over a deserving man's head unless Dowb is possessed of the requisite talent and energy to do so. It has annihilated Dowb's male and female relations so far as their claims of putting the wrong man in the right place are concerned, and it has further—a desideratum—caused officers to improve their natural capacities by a severe course of study of practical utility to them in their profession. No officer can complain if, under the Staff College test, a better man than he gains the reward of honest labour and of merit, but we are inclined to think that he has a very good right to feel sore if, under the system now in force in India, he is set aside, however deserving, to make room for one whose merits are anything rather than professional. Naturally we should expect to find all the bureaucracy of India opposed to such a novelty as is here contemplated. Men who through force of "interest" alone have pushed themselves into good appointments would raise a great outcry at the change, so would those who have patronage to bestow at their pleasure; but private interests must give way to public interests, and it is with only the latter in mind that we urge the inauguration of a Staff College for India as an institution of which we stand much in need at the present moment.

When indeed we consider the bad results inevitably arising from jobbery and favouritism long practised in an army at a crisis, and of which we have numerous precedents in our own history as well as that of other nations, we might naturally feel surprised that the Duke of Argyll has not hitherto done something to check the notoriety of these malpractices in India. We must suppose that as it is "a far cry to Hindostan," and our Eastern Empire is a convenient refuge for the destitute of the English upper and middle classes whose destinies have led them to adopt a military career, the malpractices alluded to have been permitted to flourish in rank luxuriance without comment; but every Anglo-Indian is deeply concerned in the thorough efficiency of our Indian Army, and it becomes a question whether, if the responsible appointments of that army are to continue to be prostituted by those who have them at their disposal to their own private ends, the public is not justified in raising an outcry against such jobbery as may probably bring us all into trouble at some time when we least expect it.

---

MR. CRAWFORD's long-looked for Report on the Administration of the Municipality for 1870 was published on Saturday. We give this morning those portions of it which are of general interest, including the "Quinquennial Review," in which is embodied Mr. Crawford's defence of his own rule from 1865 to the present date. We shall discuss the salient points of the report to-morrow.

SATURDAY was the last day of the Poona race meeting; but there is to be an extra day's racing to-morrow, with a steeplechase.

THE Brahmos of Lahore have established a Reform Association similar in all important respects to that of Calcutta.

THE kit allowed to officers accompanying the Looshai Expedition will be reduced to 20 seers, and probably no servants will be permitted, or tents except the *tent d'abris*.

WE (*Examiner*) hear from Gowhatty that Major Pollock, Executive Engineer, Lower Assam, has been suspended, pending an investigation into the affairs of his charge.

THE appointments of Garrison Surgeon at Fort William, Agra, and Allahabad, are to be abolished as soon as employment can be provided for the present incumbents.

THE Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, has published a letter, in which he assures the public that nothing is known to the local authorities which could afford the slightest reasonable ground for apprehension.

THE opportunity of the Looshai Expedition will be taken to extend the survey in that direction, and Captain Tanner, in charge of the party, will accompany the column under Colonel Brownlow, which proceeds to the scene of action via Chittagong.

IT is reported at Allahabad that Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., will not remain long in his present command, being about to remove to the Umballa Division. His successor at Allahabad, so runs the gup, to be Major-General Reid—"Sirmoor Battalion Reid."

THE *Pioneer* reports that neither the Madras nor Bombay mails arrived in Allahabad on Thursday. This was probably caused by the heavy rain which fell in the vicinity of Sohagpore on that day, and which delayed the train for Bombay six hours.

THE plans and estimates submitted by the Calcutta Port Trust Commissioners for the connection of the jetty heads, at a cost of Rs. 3,00,000, have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

WE see it stated that the Madras Government have before them a scheme for reforming the D. P. W., and that several R. E. officers will have to go to the right-about, and make room for the Civil Engineers, who are engaged by the Duke of Argyll for the Indian Service.

THE following gentlemen, who have lately passed out of the Thomason College, have been posted to the Public Works Department, in the following order:—Lieutenant F. L. Graves and Mr. Scotland, Punjab Irrigation Works; Mr. Elston, Indus Valley State Railway; Messrs. Foster and Monies, Bengal Irrigation Works; Messrs. Bagley and Murray, Central Provinces; Bhagut Singh, Rajpootana; Mr. Colquhoun, British Burmah.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Examiner*, dating from Simla, says—"In an article in the *Englishman* lately, referring to the serious accident which happened to the Rev. Mr. Fordyce, of the Union Church here, I see it stated that the chaplain and another Anglican clergyman at once volunteered to carry on the duties of their brother. Without in the least degree wishing to put forward a theory in the matter, I beg to state a fact. The clergymen, referred to, personally were most kind in their enquiries regarding, and sympathised most sincerely with, their brother minister and his congregation in the severe affliction which had befallen them. But when *asked* by the Committee of the Union Church to take the services, they expressed their deep regret that the Anglican Church in India assumed such an attitude to all *Christians* not called by its own name, that they were compelled much against their own feeling to decline the kind invitation of the Committee of the Union Church."

THE *Englishman* says—"If we may trust the account of a correspondent who is generally well informed, there was very little ground for the satisfaction lately expressed by Government at the diminished consumption of opium in Assam. Most of the hill tribes beyond the frontier cultivate the drug, and as the character of the country is eminently favourable to smuggling, it need scarcely be wondered at if a large quantity of opium is consumed in the provinces which has never paid a pice to the Abkari Department. This cultivation is, we understand, largely on the increase, and the most natural explanation of its extension is increased smuggling, so that it seems not improbable that Government opium may be ousted from Assam long before it is driven out of China by native competition. As it is, there is but too much reason to fear that the diminished consumption of the drug is delusive. Indeed, a free supply of smuggled opium, which is much cheaper than the taxed article, would tend to produce an opposite result."

THE district reports from all parts of Bengal up to the 9th September state that in no less than seventeen districts the crops have been more or less injured by inundations and too much rain. Sarun, Nuddea, and Jessore appear to have suffered the most. The first says that "the crops are hopelessly destroyed by inundation, and local distress is apprehended;" the second, that "most of the crops are damaged very much," and that "the present inundation is said to be the severest ever experienced, except perhaps that of 1823. In the third the report says, "Great loss to Ous and Amun by inundation, which has submerged almost the whole district. Suffering from loss of houses, crops, and cattle is great, and sickness is apprehended." From most of the other districts the accounts are good, though in Pooree the prospects are reported as gloomy for want of rain, the weather being hot and unhealthy, and the rice-crop is suffering at Darjeeling from the same cause.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is expected in Calcutta in the first week of October, and it is, the *Englishman* thinks, not unlikely he will bring with him a box full of new projects. It is supposed in some quarters that the time is not far off when the Board of Revenue will be broken up, and its fragments apportioned to other departments. All its work connected with sea customs will be transferred to the Custom House in charge of the Collector, who will then be raised to the position and rank of Commissioner of Customs. The revenue branch will be removed to the Bengal Office, and placed under the direct supervision of the Revenue Secretary. A similar disposition will be made of salt and opium, though eventually the last mentioned, if only for the sake of consistency, will have to be made over to the Agriculture Department. The Secretaries will be easily disposed of under the operation of Mr. Campbell's official principle of Natural Selection; but what is to be done with the Members of the Board? It has been whispered that His Honor has hit upon an ingenious method of solving this problem too. On the abolition of the Board the two Members will be transformed into Councillors of the Government of Bengal, and thenceforward we will read in the Resolutions and Minutes of the Lieutenant-Governor the decisions, opinions, and orders of "His Honor in Council."

## THE 5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856 57.

### NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE following notification was issued on Saturday morning as an extraordinary of the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1871.

The following notification by the Government of India is re-published for general information —

"No. 3,206.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th September 1871.

1. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has resolved to pay off the Five per Cent. Loan of the 28th February 1857, raised by the Government of India in pursuance of advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th January 1857, to which additions or transfers have been made under subsequent notifications; the loan being commonly known as the New Five Per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.

2. It is intended to discharge the loan at the expiration of the term guaranteed in the original notification, viz., on the 16th January 1872, and formal notice of this intention will be published on the 16th October next.

3. In anticipation of such notice, His Excellency has determined to offer to the holders of this loan the option of transferring the amount of their holdings, to the extent of one hundred and thirty-five millions of rupees, into a new loan (which may be called the Transfer Loan, 1872,) to be opened upon the following terms:—

(*a*.)—Promissory Notes will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, and for sums above that amount, in even hundreds of rupees; the notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly on the 16th January and 16th July in each year.

(*b*.)—Interest will be paid on this loan at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum during the first seven years of currency, and thenceforward, viz., from the 16th January 1879 inclusive, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

(*c*.)—The notes will be issued in a form similar to that employed for the notes of the four per cent. loan of 1st May 1865.

(*d*.)—No part of the loan now announced will be paid off before the 16th January 1882, nor without a previous notice of three months to be issued at any time after the 15th October 1881.

(*e*.)—Applications in writing from persons who may desire to make such transfer should be made to the Secretary and Treasurer of any of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or to the officer in charge of any Government Treasury at which the interest on the present loan is payable. Such application must be accompanied by the notes which it is desired to transfer receipted as follows:—'Received the contents by transfer into the Transfer Loan 1872, advertised in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated Simla, the 16th September 1871.'

(*f*.)—His Grace the Secretary of State for India has been requested to receive tenders for the transfer, under this notification, of any notes of the Five Per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 held in England.

(*g*.)—Interest at 5 per cent. to the date of advertised discharge will be paid to proprietors in anticipation on the surrender of their notes for transfer into the new loan.

(*h*.)—No application for transfer will be received after 15th November next.

(*i*.)—The new Transfer Loan will be allotted to applicants in the order in which the notes tendered for transfer are received, whether in India or in England; the difference of time between England and India being reckoned to be six hours. In case several applications are received simultaneously, which cannot all be complied with, the available amount will be issued rateably in proportion to the amounts of the applications.

4. It being deemed expedient to increase the investment of the Paper Currency reserve, Promissory Notes will be issued to the Currency Department in exchange for coin amounting to not more than twenty-seven millions of rupees, and not more than the excess of the amount of the loan of the 28th February 1857 now outstanding over 135 millions of rupees.

5. The notes issued to the Currency Department will be in all respects the same, and subject to the same conditions as the existing notes of the Four Per Cent. Loan, dated 1st February 1843, commonly known as the Fifth Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43 of which loan they will form a part. The price to be paid by the Currency Department will be the market price of notes of the said loan on the 16th January 1872.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

"The preceding notification will be published simultaneously in the principal local *Government Gazettes* in India, and a similar notification will be published simultaneously by His Grace the Secretary of State in London.

With reference to condition (*i*) in the 3rd paragraph, Treasury officers must record on each note tendered for transfer in due form, the date and hour on which it is received.

By order, &c.,
(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India."
By order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 17th Sept, 1-10 A.M.—China mail signalled.

GALLE, 17th Sept, 11 A.M.—Mail steamer Bangalore, from Bombay, anchored at 9-10 A.M.

## RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

| | | Fort. In. | Fort. Cts. | Colaba. In. | Colaba. Cts. | Byculla. In. | Byculla. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept | 10th, Sunday | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| ,, | 11th, Monday | 0 | 36 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 40 |
| | 12th, Tuesday | 0 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 5 |
| | 13th, Wednesday | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 14th, Thursday | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 15th, Friday | 0 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| ,, | 16th, Saturday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | For the week | 0 | 66 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 65 |
| | Previously registered | 38 | 17 | 36 | 29 | 44 | 36 |
| | Grand Total | 38 | 83 | 36 | 65 | 45 | 1 |

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

In to-day's sitting of the Assembly the Minister for Foreign Affairs submitted a project for a convention with Germany for the immediate evacuation of six further Departments against certain Custom-house concessions. The question will be discussed on Friday next.

### DISARMAMENT OF NATIONAL GUARDS.

PARIS, 16TH SEPT., EVG.

The majority of the Commission charged to examine into the new Treaty with Prussia are unfavourable to the same.

Proclamations have been published at Lyons and St. Etienne ordering the National Guards to deliver up their arms within 48 hours. Tranquility, however, prevails.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 15TH SEPT., NOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Weekly sales of Cotton | 77,000 bales. |
| ,, ,, Surats | 18,000 ,, |
| Actual Stock of Cotton | 498,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats | 123,000 ,, |
| Total Weekly Imports of Cotton | 34,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, Surats | 10,000 ,, |

Fair Dhollera, 7 5/16d.

Consols for account, 93⅜.

LONDON, 15TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 3d.

8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 7½d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

### THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 16TH SEPT.

The s.s. Khedive with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 7 P.M. yesterday.

HONGKONG, 15TH SEPT., EVENING.

The Shanghai cable has been repaired.

### THE CAPTURE OF LIYAKAT ALI.

SEVERAL different versions having been published of the circumstances attending the arrest of the Allahabad Moulvie Liyakat Ali, we have obtained from a sure source the following account, which may be relied upon as accurate in all the details, except that the arrest at the Byculla Railway station was managed personally by Mr. Edginton, and not by Mr. Souter:—

In April 1870 the Nawab of Sucheen sent three men to Mr. Hope, the Agent for the Right Hon. the Governor at Surat, saying that they were followers of a Moulvie Abdool Kureem, who had been living for some five years in the Sucheen State, and who had escaped on the Nawab trying to apprehend him on account of his surreptitious ways of coming and going and holding secret meetings. From examination of the parties sent and other information, Mr. Hope found cause to believe that the Moulvie was exciting disaffection, and probably a rebel, so he issued a warrant for his apprehension. The Moulvie could not, however, be then found, and he remained in hiding at Baroda and elsewhere till he was brought down to Bombay in April or May last, and engaged to pray, as he was reputed a very holy man, for the birth of a son to the Ranee of Baroda. While in Bombay he attracted the attention of the police, and two natives, having discovered that he was the person against whom the Surat warrant was running, gave information to that effect to H. E. the Governor. Mr. Hope, having been communicated with, sent down persons from Surat to recognize him, and after some days, on a suit[illegible]le opportunity occurring, he was arrested on, [illegible]ly as he was starting for Central India [illegible]lla station by the Commissioner [illegible]r, who had meanwhile re[illegible]umed charge from Mr. [illegible]rs was arrested [illegible]nd papers also [illegible]t. The party [illegible]rat. At this time no one, either the informants or the authorities, had the slightest idea who Abdool Kureem really was, and it was not till after above a month's patient following up with the Surat police of clues obtained that Mr. Hope discovered that his real name was Liyakat Ali, of Allahabad. To communicate with the authorities of the N. W. Provinces, and obtain unimpeachable witnesses thence who identified him, and corroborated the evidence obtained in Surat, were measures which followed in due course, as also his despatch from Surat on the 14th instant for Allahabad, in obedience to a warrant issued by the magistrate of that district.

## POONA RACES, 1871.

STEWARDS.—W. H Havelock, Esq., C. S.; Colonel Gostling, H. M.'s 49th Regiment; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.; T. Macartney Filgate, Esq.; Captain C. E. Stack, 1st L. C.; Colonel Hume Henderson, Honorary Secretary.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 16TH SEPT.

As we prophesied in our last notice the lotteries for Saturday's races were held at 3 30 P.M. on Friday instead of 9 P.M. The result exceeded the wildest dreams of the most sanguine. If the secretary had not been first used up and then all the spare lottery books, it is not improbable that the lotteries would have continued through the night. For all, Persia and Arabia were stirred even to their lowest depths, and instead of hesitating over five or ten tickets, the question was, who should toss for pages? Twelve lotteries filled in all—seven being on the Monsoon Stakes, two on the Steward's Purse, one on the Galloway Handicap, one on the Beaten Handicap, and one on the Consolation Stakes. Altogether we have never seen a livelier time. The attendance in the Grand Stand was somewhat smaller, but of carriages there was the usual crush. The afternoon was cloudy and cool with a delicious breeze, and there was nothing to be desired except punctuality in starting. The delay in getting the horses to the post, for the Monsoon Stakes especially, resulted in the last race being run literally in the dark.

1ST RACE.—The Beaten Handicap. 30 G. M. from the fund. Open to the beaten horses of the meeting at an entrance of 10 G. M. with H. F. for not standing the Handicap. One mile and a half.

| | | st. | lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Le's | br w g Kaikos | 9 | 0 | Dignam | 1 |
| Mr M's | b aus m Lady Morris | 9 | 7 | Aspinal | 2 |
| Major Probyn's | b aus g Middy | 0 | 4 | Mr Abdoola | 3 |
| Major Crosbie's | b aus g Viceroy | 10 | 7 | Mr Gaye | 4 |

Lady Morris was the favourite—without much reason, so far as we could see. Middy was giving too much weight. Kaikos, who is *very much of a hack*, could have given any horse there a stone and a beating, and why he did not win the Hacks is simply marvellous. Lady Morris got away with the lead; but all, except Viceroy, lay well together. Viceroy was never in the race. Kaikos came away on the hill and won as he liked.

Time—Quarter mile, 27 sec.; half, 52 sec.; three-quarters, 1 m. 21 sec.; mile, 1 m. 53½ sec.; mile and a half, 2 m. 58 sec.

It will be seen that the pace was very great in the first three-quarters, this causing the lot quite to die away on the hill.

2ND RACE.—Stewards' Purse of 30 G. M., forced for all English and Colonial Horses that have won during the meeting, (G. R. races excepted unless otherwise specified in the terms of the Race) at an entrance of 5 G. M. for each race won. Losers of the above classes can enter at 8 A. M. the day before the race at 10 G. M. with half forfeit for not standing the Handicap. Highest weight not to exceed 11 stone. 2 miles.

| | | st. | lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major Crosbie's | b aus Pretender | 8 | 2 | Rowjee | 1 |
| Mr A's | b a g Dick Turpin | 10 | 6 | Mr Abdoola | 2 |
| Major Crosbie's | b aus g Lord Lyon | 9 | 4 | Mr Gaye | 3 |
| Mr Le's | br w g Karpos | 10 | 7 | Dignam | 0 |

Here the favourite Dick Turpin (at 2½ to 1) was giving Lord Lyon 16 lbs., Pretender 22 lbs., receiving only one pound from the well known seasoned plater, Karpos, late Detrimental, still it was the opinion of the majority, but not that of his owner, that he could give the weights. The result was sufficient, and more than sufficient, evidence of Dick's power. The race was run in the wonderful time with those weights of 3 m. 48 sec., the favourite being just crushed by the weight, but running second a very game horse from end to end. Pretender with his light weight, and always a very quick horse, made hard running throughout, and was only once barely caught on the hill.

Time—Half mile, 54 sec.; three-quarters, 1m. 20 sec.; mile, 1 m. 49 sec.; mile and a quarter, 2 m. 18 sec.; mile and half, 2 m. 49 sec.; two miles, 3 m. 48 sec.

3RD RACE.—The Monsoon Stakes of 30 G. M. forced for all Arab and country bred horses that have won during the meeting, (G. R. races excepted unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race at an entrance of 5 G. M. for each race won. Losers of the above classes can enter at 8 A. M. the day before the race at 10 G. M. with half forfeit for not standing the Handicap. Highest weight not to exceed 10 stones. 2 miles.

| | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major Crosbie's | g a h Nonpareil | 9 | 5 | Mr Gaye | 1 |
| H H Aga Khan's | b a h Dervish | 8 | 2 | Syed | 2 |
| Mr Beale's | c a h Romulus | 7 | 12 | Aspinal | 3 |
| Mr Smythe's | b a h The Earl | 9 | 8 | Mr Abdoola | 4 |
| Mr Smythe's | b a h Uhlan | 7 | 12 | Challoner | 0 |
| Mr Abdoola's | b a h Sunbeam | 9 | 10 | Dignam | 0 |
| H H Aga Khan's | g a h Silvertail | 8 | 12 | Emaum | 0 |
| Major Crosbie's | c a h The Cob | 8 | 2 | Rowjee | 0 |
| H H Aga Khan's | g a h Maharaj | 9 | 3 | W Brewtey | 0 |

Mr. Smythe's stables the favourites at even against the field, it being still believed that the Earl could win at any weights. Colonel Henderson succeeded in effecting a most beautiful start of the large field of nine. All went round together, the Cob leading, but the Earl alone lying well behind. At the starting post they all passed close together in almost the precise order of the start. The Earl having now closed, it was considered in the Stand that the race was his, but when the horses showed round the corner Nonpareil (who it will be seen was in on very good terms) was seen in front and won easy. Good race for second place.

Time—Half mile, 1m.; three-quarters, 1m. 31s.; mile, 2 m. 31 sec.; mile and a half, 3 m.; two miles, 3 m. 59 sec.

4TH RACE.—The Galloway Handicap. 20 G. M. from the fund. For all Galloways that have startead during the meeting. Entrance 7 G. M. with 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the Handicap. One and a half mile.

| | | st. | lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Abdool Rahmon's | b a g Abdool Reyman (late Hercules) | 8 | 10 | Emaum | 1 |
| Major Probyn's | b a g Anarchy | 8 | 0 | Challoner | 2 |
| H H Aga Khan's | b a g Shere Ali | 9 | 3 | W Brewtey | 2 |
| Major Crosbie's | b a g Bijou | 8 | 11 | Rowjee | 2 |
| Mr Abdool Rahmon's | c a g Mameluke | 8 | 6 | Sedoo | 0 |

Shere Ali the favourite, but Hercules (who goes to Bengal) had it his own way and won easy, Anarchy second.

Time—Quarter mile, 27½ sec.; half, 55 sec.; three-quarters 1 m. 24 sec; mile, 1 m. 54½ sec.; mile and a half, 2m. 55 sec.

5TH RACE.—The Consolation Stakes. 14 G[illegible] from the fund. Entrance 3 G. M. For all h[illegible] that have started without winning throug[illegible] the meeting. Weight for value. English and Colonial Horses Rs. 1,000 to carry 12-7. Country bred and Arab horses Rs. 1,000 to carry 10-7. Seven pounds allowed for every Rs. 100. Three-quarters of a mile. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over declared value to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

| | | st. | lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Abdoola's | b aus m Octavia | 10 | 0 | Owner | 1 |
| Mr M's | b aus m Lady Morris | 10 | 0 | Khundoo | 2 |
| Mr Le's | b aus g Kaikos | 9 | 7 | Dignam | 0 |
| Mr Hick's | g a h The Aga | 8 | 0 | | 0 |

Lady Morris and Kaikos, having had enough in their previous race, started only to pull up. Octavia ran away and won easy.

Time not taken, it being too dark.

We regret to learn that as a horse belonging to H. H. Aga Khan was going round at speed yesterday (Sunday morning) he dropped suddenly dead in his tracks, throwing his rider, W. Brewtey, many yards over his head. We are glad to learn that, beyond a severe shaking, Brewtey was not much hurt. We wish His Highness' numerous and picturesque attendants could learn that a merciful man is merciful to his beast!

## POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1871.

THE third and last day of the Poona Regatta of 1871 was again favoured by splendid weather. An evening calm and hazy, without wind. The bright sunshine was admirably suited for boat racing. The first race for the Junior pairs was well won by Messrs Hughes and Holland, steered by Mr. Geoghegan.

The second race was the great race of the year, the Challenge race between the Poona and Bombay Boat Clubs. It was rowed in the new boats (built by Salter and Sons) which have lately come out from England. They may be described as heavy racing fours, not so light as racing fours at home but built on similar lines. The Bombay crew have had considerable practice in their boat although in very different water, and their style of rowing was more adapted for racing boats than tub fours. An even but somewhat hurried start was effected—Bombay, starting at about 40 strokes a minute, obtained a slight lead for the first quarter of a mile. For the next half mile the race was very even, but towards the end of the race Poona began to get away and finished nearly a clear length in front.

The next event of the evening was the presentation of the Sassoon Cup by Mrs. Sassoon to the winner, Mr. Lee-Warner, of the civilian crew, who were greeted with cheers by their late opponents.

The next race was a Sculling race between Mr. Joyner's crew and Mr. Horsley. Mr. Joyner made a plucky race of it for three-fourths of the distance, but was beaten towards the finish.

The Scratch fours (ladies steering) was won very pluckily by Mr. Reid's crew, contrary to general expectation.

A race between the commissioned officers of the R.A. and R. E. followed. It was won by the R. E., who were steered by Captain Matthew, to whom the thanks of the secretary are due for his assistance throughout the meeting.

The Senior pairs between Bombay and Poona were then rowed off, and resulted in another victory for Poona.

The final heat of the pontoon race for natives finished the day's proceedings.

Looking back at the year's rowing it may safely be said that so much activity has never been seen in the Club before. The Sassoon race called out six crews, and all the other events were well filled up.—*Poona Observer.*

## BOMBAY.

RAJCOTE.—The fall of rain at Rajcote up to the 7th August amounted to 19 inches and 39 cents.

KURKALLA.—The fall of rain at Kurkalla up to the 31st August amounted to 56 inches and 84 cents.

RAINFALL IN POONA.—The total quantity of rain registered at Poona up to the 31st August was 13 inches.

NASSICK.—Mr. Shaik Hoossein, who has served for a long time in the Railway Police, has been appointed Inspector of Police at Nassick.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week Rs. 35 were recovered on account of Municipal fines inflicted by the magistrates of the Fort Police Court.

HIGH COURT.—The vacation in the High Court, Appellate Side, commences from the 8th October, and will terminate on the 9th November (both days inclusive).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Gopal Anant Bhat, B. A., has been appointed First Assistant Master in the Higher Independent Anglo-Vernacular School at Sholapore.

THEFT.—On Saturday Mr. Showell sentenced a Mussulman named Baba Goolam Hoosein to receive ten stripes, for stealing an embroidered cap from the person of a child.

ASSISTANT SURGEON WILLIAM DYMOCK, B. A., Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College, has been promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the 10th February 1871.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.—We see from the *Bombay Sumachar* that H. H. the Rao of Cutch has set apart the munificent sum of Rs. 2,10,000 for educational purposes in his own territory.

A PATTIMAR SUNK.—A pattimar, in charge of tindal Bhicka Rana, got on the rocks at Mandvee Bunder on Thursday last, and sank shortly afterwards. It contained no cargo at the time.

DEATH FROM EPILEPSY.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Saturday at the Hanuman Lane, Fort, on the body of one Muloo, a washerman. The jury were of opinion that epilepsy was the cause of death.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated on Saturday last, the cases having occupied the learned Chief Justice six days. The calendar was lighter than it has been for a considerable time past.

STABBING.—Alee Mahomed Ameer Mahomed was placed before Mr. Showell on Friday, and charged with voluntarily causing hurt to one Ebrahim Jumal by means of an instrument for stabbing or cutting. He was remanded to jail till to-morrow.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday, at the shop of a sweatmeat seller at Goolalwady, three natives, while attempting to take from off the fire a cauldron containing boiling oil, were very severely scalded. The men were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Sookhia, woman, who had been to England in the service of a gentleman as ayah, and had returned to Bombay last week, obtained a warrant against one Hassan Arab, who was charged with stealing ornaments and clothes of the aggregate value of Rs. 324.

"POONA SARVA JANEEK SUBHA."—We understand that a special meeting will be held by the Subha in its usual hall in Sudaseo Peit at 4 P.M. to-morrow, to consider the propriety of sending a deputation of native gentlemen to England to give evidence before the Finance Committee early next year. The subject is, we believe, one of paramount interest to the natives of India, and as there cannot be two opinions on the subject, we wish the Subha success in its worthy endea-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

vours. We shall be glad to hear that a large number of natives attended on the occasion.—*Poona Observer.*

Brahmin Morality.—There has been a suit for defamation in consequence of the excommunication of a Brahmin who had kept a Mahar woman as a mistress. A contemporary remarks that 'in the mofussil the *caste* punchayet still often exerts its great power on the side of morality.' It may be; but this case is hardly an illustration of it. It was not for any breach of the seventh commandment that the Brahmin was excommunicated, but for intimate association with a *Maharin*, an outcaste. If he had simply eaten with her the pollution would have been the same.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Bombay Medical Mission.—We regret to learn that there is little probability of Dr. Young's returning to India. It is the opinion of his medical advisers that his health is not such as would justify his return. We have often had occasion to refer to the Bombay Medical Mission, and to mention the zeal and energy with which Dr. Young first called into existence and then developed and watched over its several branches. We are happy to be able to announce that Mr. Henry Webb, a well-known and greatly esteemed medical practitioner of this Presidency, and one in every way well fitted to take charge of the Mission, has been invited by the committee to assume charge of it, and has consented to do so, for a season at least.—*Ibid.*

The Rev. Mr. Stothert.—The Free Church Mission of this Presidency has been still further weakened by the departure of the Rev. R. Stothert. Mr. Stothert has been about 12 years in this country, first at Nagpore, then at Poona, but chiefly in Bombay, where his strength and time have been mainly given to the Free Church Institution and College. A meeting of his friends, Native and European, in connection with his departure, was held at the Free Church Institution last Saturday evening, and the addresses then made showed the high estimation and regard in which Mr. S. is held. His health has been for some time failing, and a visit to his native clime seemed to be desirable. We trust that he may recover his strength at home and be enabled, in God's good Providence, to come out again. Mr. and Mrs. Stothert sailed in the s. s. Walamo on the 11th instant. We may state in this connexion that the Rev. Dr. Wilson is expected back in Bombay in two or three months, accompanied perhaps by a new missionary.—*Ibid.*

Gunnesh Chouth Holiday.—To-day being a Hindoo holiday called Gunnesh Chouth, many of the public and private offices will be closed. On this day was said to be born Gunputtee or Gunnesh, who is considered as the god of prudence, and invoked, like Janus, at the commencement of all undertakings. The story of the creation of this four-handed god is that he was formed by Parwuttee from the turmeric and oil scraped from her body while bathing. His head is said to have been cut off by Shiva, when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parwuttee when she was performing her ablutions. When Shiva learned that the child he had slain was Parwuttee's, he went to look for the head, but in vain; and he supplied its place by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant. During the festival clay images of Gunputtee are formed, and after having been worshipped for two days, or even for nine or twelve days, are thrown into the sea. This being the last day of the worship of Meittica (earth), it is observed with greater pomp and more ceremonies, conviviality, and music than the other two. The mouse, being Gunputtee's favourite vehicle, is sometimes placed near his image, richly saddled and bridled. These images are either made in the house or purchased from an artist, and are gilt with the finest gold, and painted with superior and variegated colours. If the image is bought, the purchaser brings it home with great display, accompanied by tom-toms, and with all the honours due to the god. The place where the god is to be seated is prepared either in the form of a covered shrine or open place, which is adorned with all kinds of fruits and flowers, and twigs of trees are hung over it in clusters. When the god is thus enshrined then commences the business of the officiating priest, who sits near the master of the house, and begins consecrating the idol, by reciting incantations or *muntras* from his book and throwing over it red coloured rice. When the idol is thus supposed to be consecrated, the devotee places before him *Nayavedya* food, which consists of sweetmeats, and invokes the god to partake of the offering. Another accompaniment of the Gunputtee's worship is that on this day the Hindoos are prohibited by the Shastras from looking at the moon, and therefore prejudiced and credulous Hindoos will be afraid to look at her this evening, lest they incur any calamities throughout the year. If devotees should happen to see the moon, they try to provoke their neighbours to abuse them, and comfort themselves with the idea that the calamities incurred will be all absorbed in the abuse, and removed by it.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

The s. s. Oriental, Captain H. B. Smith, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Carter, Mr. Cotgrave, Mr. Oldfield, and fifty-four deck passengers.

The s. s. India, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Grant, Mr. Ramchunder Gover, Mr. Hunt, and eighteen deck passengers. For Muscat and Bunder Abas—One first class, and thirty-three deck passengers.

## PASSENGERS FROM GENOA, &c.

The s. s. Persia, 765 tons, Captain G. Merello, arrived on the 16th instant from Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal. She left Genoa on the 24th and Naples 26th August, Suez 2nd, and Aden 9th September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Genoa—Mr Carl Bartling, Mr Hanhardt, Mr and Mrs Schnartz, Mr Bibra, Mr Scaviglia.
From Naples—Mr C Monkton.
From Suez—Mrs Rebecca Hard.
From Aden—Ten deck passengers.

## POONA COLLECTORATE.

From the weather report of the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August, we learn that the fall of rain was generally good throughout the collectorate, with the exception of Joonere talooka, where the rainfall was slight. The crops in the western districts were generally good. The growing khureef crops in Kheir, Poorundhur, and Haveilly were in good condition. The sowing of rubbee was commenced in a few villages of the eastern districts during the fortnight under report. The health both of men and cattle was generally good, with the exception of Seeroor, Indapoor, and Bheemthurry talookas, where fever and ague were prevalent.

## THE MURDER OF A SOLDIER AT COLABA.

We published in the *Gazette* of Thursday last the dying declaration of Thomas Jones, a European soldier, who was shot on the preceding morning at the Colaba barracks by John Martin, a private in F company, H. M.'s 49th Regiment. It appears that Martin was drunk that morning, and fired his rifle without taking aim at any particular individual. Jones was taken to the Colaba Hospital, but he never rallied from the time of his admission, and died at a quarter to 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching Jones's death, when several soldiers of the regiment were examined. Dr. Dempter, who attended the deceased, was of opinion that death was caused through the shock inflicted by a gun-shot wound as well as from the great amount of bleeding which took place. Dr. Grey, who made a *post-mortem* examination, was of a similar opinion. The jury came to the unanimous conclusion upon the evidence that "the death was due to a shock, the result of a gun-shot wound in the left thigh and pelvis, inflicted on deceased by John Martin under such circumstances that the act of John Martin was, in the opinion of the jury, culpable homicide amounting to murder."

## SHOCKING MURDER OF A WOMAN.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the following case, The Queen v. Sukharam Mahonajee.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Ahmednuggur, before N. M. W. Daniell, Esq., Acting Session Judge, the accused was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with murder by causing the death of Changoona, woman. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

"The prisoner and Changoona were residents of the village of Tarabad, in the Rahoree talooka of the Nuggur district. On a Saturday morning, Changoona left her father's house, where she was living at the time, and went down towards the stream, near the village, to wash her clothes. She was seen in the prisoner's company by witness No. 6, Yesoo, on the path leading to the nullah. The prisoner then had an axe in his hand. A quarter of an hour later the same witness saw the prisoner return along the path towards the village, carrying in his hand the head of a human being. The prisoner appears to have taken the head into the village and placed it in or under the hedge of a yard near the village wall; he then went to his house, threw down his blood-stained clothes and axe in the shed attached to his house, armed himself with a sword, and went off in the direction of the village Garukwaree. The witness Hoamunta had seen the prisoner come to his house and leave it under the above circumstances, and thinking there was something wrong, he followed him until this witness met the patel and zaglia. The police patel, Shekajee, witness No. 7, had been informed by the zaglia that Hurree, witness No. 2, had seen the prisoner run past his premises with a sword in his hand. They were proceeding to follow him, when they found the head of a woman, which the police patel recognised as Changoona's head, lying in the hedge of the yard near the village wall. The zaglia, Essoo Bheel, witness No. 8, was sent with the police constable, Amroodin, in pursuit of the prisoner. They apprehended him near the village Garukwaree. Meanwhile the police patel obtained possession of the prisoner's blood-stained axe, and body cloth and turban from his house. His mother, Khondai, gave them up. Information was brought to the police patel that the body of Changoona was lying near the stream. He found it lying on the ground headless, apparently on the spot where the woman had met her death. On the following morning (Sunday) the police investigation was completed. The member of the Punch then appointed, Ranba, confirms the police patel's statement as to the appearance of the body of deceased; there were such marks on the throat as to confirm the presumption that the head had been severed from the body by several blows from an axe; and that the deceased had been killed in this manner. The prisoner pleads not guilty before this Court. He made a voluntary confession before the committing magistrate, and at the close of the case for the prosecution he states that he has nothing to say beyond the deposition given by him before the magistrate. The motive for the crime is stated by the prisoner to have been jealousy. There is no proof of criminal intimacy having existed between prisoner and the deceased; but it is in evidence that a fortnight or three weeks before the catastrophe the prisoner had asked one Suttoo to intercede for him with Changoona, and that on Suttoo's refusing the prisoner had used some threatening language. On the admission of the prisoner, and on the overwhelming circumstantial evidence against him the Court can entertain no doubt of the prisoner's guilt. He is convicted of murder according to the terms of the charge. The prisoner is shown to have committed the crime with revolting deliberation, and to have been indifferent to the detection which must have immediately followed. Sentence of death is passed on him."

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed against the accused.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions met for their sixth sitting on Saturday forenoon in the High Court—Chief Justice Westropp presiding.

### PERSONATION AND RESET.

Bapoojee Pandoorung (Hindoo) was charged with cheating by personation, and Jairam Boodmull (Hindoo) with voluntarily assisting in concealing or making away with certain gold ingots, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the case went to trial.

Mr. Ferguson, who conducted the prosecution, made an opening statement of the case. He said—Gentlemen of the Jury,—You have just heard read to you the charges made against the prisoners, and I will state to you briefly the evidence I have to lay before you in order to substantiate these charges. You will hear that there is a firm, that of Pandhurinath Martund Soolakhey, carrying on business in Bharsee, with a branch in Bombay, which is managed by a moonim named Balcrushna Trimbuck. About the 18th June last, the Bharsee firm wrote to the Bombay firm, enclosing a hoondee for Rs. 600. That letter was duly posted at Bharsee, but it never reached its Bombay destination. About the same time two hoondees were drawn at Bharsee by the firm of Cassimbhoy Dhurumsee—the one for Rs. 2,500 and the other for Rs. 1,500. Both these were drawn on the Bombay firm of Cassimbhoy. After being drawn these hoondees were sold to different persons. The hoondees were then addressed to a person named Chunilall, agent in Bombay for the two persons who had bought these hoondees. Now these two hoondees never reached Chunilall. About the 21st June, about six o'clock in the evening, the first prisoner presented himself at the firm in Withulwaddy, Bombay, of Pandhurinath, and produced a letter purporting to be written by the Bharsee firm. That letter contained a hoondee for Rs. 600, and a statement in it to the effect that the bearer was one Mahadeo Ethnath Dippandee. It requested the moonim to get the Rs. 2,500 and the Rs. 1,500 hoondees cashed, and to buy with them ingots 7½ of gold. It being late in the evening, the moonim of the Bharsee firm told the prisoner to call next morning at ten o'clock. At that time the prisoner called again at the moonim's office, so that he had called twice, both on the evening of the 21st and the morning of the 22nd. I ought to mention that when the prisoner called on the evening of the 21st, he was respectably dressed, having the appearance of an up-country merchant. On the morning that the prisoner called the moonim said he would go out and get the hoondees cashed. Accordingly, the moonim procured a broker and bought 7½ ingots of gold. About four o'clock in the evening the prisoner Bapojee again came back, and was paid the 7½ ingots of gold. The price did not come to quite Rs. 4,000, but with the commission of 3 annas per cent. which the moonim said he was entitled to charge, and likewise the cost of getting the gold weighed, there would be about 37 rupees to be returned to the prisoner together with the 7½ ingots. The moonim said he would weigh the gold, but the prisoner said there was no occasion for that. The moonim then requested him to sit down a short time while he wrote a letter to his master, in the Bharsee firm, acknowledging the receipt of the hoondees. The prisoner then sat down, while the moonim wrote the letter, but on looking round a quarter of an hour afterwards he found the prisoner had vanished. His suspicions were aroused, and he thereupon looked at the letter the prisoner had brought to him, and after close examination he thought it was not in the handwriting of the person who wrote for the Bharsee firm. He then sent to the house where the prisoner said he was residing, but upon making inquiry he found that nothing had been heard of the prisoner there. He looked about for the prisoner till late that evening, but nothing could be seen of him. But the next morning, about a quarter to five o'clock, the police on duty at the Bazaar saw two persons coming along meanly and almost dirtily dressed, and each of these two persons was carrying a bundle. The police sepoy and the naik on duty there stopped them and asked them what they had in their bundles. The first prisoner here (Bapoojee) was the first person asked, and he said his bundle contained clothes. The other man, the second prisoner here, said his bundle contained provisions. The police opened the bundles, and in the bundle of the second prisoner the police found a brass pot, such as the natives generally use, and in that pot there were found 7½ ingots of gold. There were likewise found upon him Rs. 6. Upon the second prisoner there were Rs. 34. The police, on finding the ingots, asked the second prisoner where he had got them, and at first the witness said "I bought them." He was next asked, "Where did you buy them?" He prevaricated, and said "I do not know where they were bought, but this man (pointing to the first man) will tell you." Accordingly the first prisoner was asked, and he said he would take the police and show them the place where he had bought the ingots. They then went to the shop of the prosecutor in Withulwaddy. The shop was open early, probably in consequence of this robbery, and the persons there identified the first prisoner as the man who had got the gold the day before. He was accused by the moonim of the prosecutor's firm with having cheated him out of this gold, and the prisoner made no reply. I ought to state that the police will say that on the way to the shop where the first prisoner was accused by the moonim, the prisoners offered to give the police two ingots of gold if they would let them go. These are the facts of the case I have to lay before you. This particular shop is used by three up-country firms, and the moonims of these firms were in the shop at the time, and they will identify the prisoner. You will see the first prisoner is charged with cheating and dishonestly obtaining the delivery of property; he is secondly charged with dishonestly using as genuine a forged letter; and thirdly he is charged with using as genuine two forged hoondees. The hoondees were genuine, but the name on the back, the prosecution I think say, was a forgery. Then the two are likewise charged with dishonestly receiving property well knowing it to be dishonestly come by. I cannot anticipate what defence the prisoners will make, but if the first prisoner denies he was the man who came to the shop, how did he come in possession of the gold? And secondly, if he was the man, how does he account for being in possession of these hoondees? As to the second prisoner, you have the fact he was found with these ingots of gold in his possession the next morning; that upon being asked what was in his bundle, he said it was provisions; and secondly, that he likewise said he had bought the gold, and afterwards prevaricated and said the first prisoner had bought the ingots. And on hearing the evidence it will be for you to say whether both the prisoners are guilty of some or all of these charges brought against them.

Witnesses were then called.

Balcrushna Trimbuck, moonim of the Bombay firm of Pandhurinath Martund Soolakhey, shroffs or bankers carrying on business at Withulwaddy, deposed—The head office of the firm is at Bharsee. Other firms, besides my master's, sit in the office at Withulwaddy. I remember a letter being presented to me about six o'clock on the evening of Thursday the 21st June. The man who presented the letter was the first prisoner, Bapoojee Pandoorung. The letter was from the Bharsee firm, and enclosed in the letter was a hoondee for Rs. 600. I supposed the letter to be written by Pandhurinath Martund. The first prisoner said his name was Mahadeo Eknath Dishpandee of Kurkum, and that he was staying in Girgaum Road.

The Chief Justice asked for the production of the hoondee for Rs. 600.

Mr. Ferguson said it was not in the case, and had been cashed in ordinary use.

His Lordship was of opinion that it ought to be produced.

Witness continued—He left our office when I told him to come next morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Ferguson—There is no charge, my Lord, against the prisoner anent this Rs. 600 note, but the other hoondees are in the case.

Witness—He came next morning with two hoondees. (Shown hoondees for Rs. 2,500, dated 17th June 1870, and for Rs. 1,500, dated 18th June respectively.) These are the hoondees prisoner presented. Upon receiving these hoondees I presented them to the person on whom they purported to be drawn, a person called Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. I paid the money I got to a broker Nurrotum Tapeedass, and asked him to buy gold, which he did to the amount of 7½ ingots, which cost Rs. 3,952-8. The prisoner came to my office about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I went out and came back with the gold. I gave the gold to the first prisoner, and told him to get the gold weighed and examined. He said, "I don't wish to examine it, inasmuch as you have purchased it." Besides the ingots I gave him Rs. 37 and 7½ annas. The difference between the sum paid for the gold and the Rs. 4,000 was paid as the charge for weighing the gold; Rs. 2 and 7½ annas were paid to the broker for purchasing the gold; I kept Rs. 7-6-9 for my commission; and these moneys make up the Rs. 4,000. I told the first prisoner to wait till I wrote a letter to the owner, my master Paudhurinath Martund at Bharsee. When I had finished writing, I could not find the prisoner in the shop. I thereupon took out the letter delivered to me the day before, and looked at it, and, on examining it more closely, I found there was some difference in its writing and the writing in which I usually get my letters from the Bharsee firm. I was alarmed, and went to the place where the prisoner said he had put up. I did not find him there, and found that he had never been there. I continued my search at various places till twelve o'clock that night. On the following morning at five o'clock, the prisoner was brought to my office by a police sepoy, who showed me 7½ ingots of gold, which were tied up in a piece of rag in the hands of the prisoner. (Shown ingots.) The ingots I saw were like these. The prisoner was then differently dressed from the time I first saw him. A few days afterwards duplicate hoondees were presented to me for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,500 by Choonilal Amolukchund, the moonim of Ragoonathdass Ramchund. (Duplicates produced.) These are the duplicates. It is usual for native shroffs to draw more than one hoondee, and it is only when the first is amissing that the second is produced.

Cross-examined by the first prisoner (Bapojee)—It is not the fact that you sent me a letter on the 10th June telling me you were coming to purchase some gold on the 14th, and I sent no message to you by my servant. My master sent me a letter on the 18th June, and after that I did not get any letter from my master until the 23rd of June. On the day you gave the hoondee for Rs. 600 to me I wrote to my master about it. I cannot say in whose writing the letter you gave me was written, but it was not in the writing of any person in the firm at Bharsee. I have been eight or ten years in the firm, and I never in that time got a letter like the one you gave me.

Ramchunder Dadajee, a moonim of one of the firms that shared the previous witness's office at Withulwaddy, stated that he was in the room when the first prisoner came into the shop with the letter, and he further affirmed that the first prisoner was the person who called on the next morning and presented the two hoondees for Rs. 4,000, and who was brought in on the morning after that by the police.

Rowjee Howba Papday, a cotton dealer and dealer in hoondees, Bharsee, stated that he remembered selling cotton to Cassimbhoy Dhurumsey, and getting two hoondees for Rs. 4,000 in lieu of the cotton. One of the hoondees he sold to Ramprutah Ramruck and the other to Ramruck Goolabchund. He identified the endorsement on the back of one of the hoondees as his, but was sure the endorsement on the other was not his.

Ramprutah Ramruck and Ramruck Goolabchund identified the hoondees as those sold them by the previous witness, and denied their ever selling them or delivering them to the prisoner.

Pandurinath Martund, the prosecutor, said he had written a letter on the 18th June to his moonim, and (shown letter) that the letter now produced contained the substance of that letter, with the exception of the part containing the directions to sell the hoondees and purchase gold, which he nor any of his employés in the Bharsee firm had written. He did not know the prisoners, and never gave either of them the original letter.

Rungoo Balcrishna, the mehta of the last witness, said he never saw either the hoondees or the prisoners before he saw them in the Police Court.

Chunilal, the moonim of Ragonath Ramchund, of Bombay, who is the agent for the firms of Ramprutah Ramruck and Ramruck Goolabchund, of Bharsee, said that in June last he received advices of the despatch by those firms of hoondees for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,500 respectively, drawn on Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey of Bombay. These hoondees never arrived, and in consequence he communicated with the firms, and thereupon received duplicates of the hoondees, which he presented for payment to the firm of Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey. Payment was refused, for which they gave reasons. He upon that communicated with the firm of Pandurinath at Bombay, and forwarded to them the duplicates.

Jeewajee Crisnajee, police sepoy, said that on Friday the 23rd June last he was on duty near the Jumma Musjid, where he saw both prisoners about a quarter to five o'clock. The first prisoner was carrying a canvas bag, and the second prisoner a brass pot wrapped up in a bag. Witness stopped them and asked what they were carrying; first prisoner said he was carrying clothes, and second prisoner provisions. He opened the bundle carried by the second prisoner, and on handling it found it was heavy. Inside he found the bars of gold produced wrapped in a piece of cloth inside the brass pot. Witness asked the second prisoner how he came by the gold, and the latter replied he had bought it. On asking him where he had bought it he said at an office in Withulwaddy. Witness asked him how much the gold weighed, and he said 235⅝ tolas, and that it was worth Rs. 4,000. He then asked him to point out the place where he bought the gold, and he said he had not time as he wanted to be off to Poonah. A police naik then came up and he accompanied the first prisoner to point out the spot where the gold was bought, while witness stayed near the Musjid with the second prisoner. On returning the naik informed him that the second prisoner had offered to give him two ingots of gold if he would let them go away with the remainder. On searching the first prisoner he found upon him Rs. 34. (Mr. Ferguson put in the brass pot and the ingots.)

Gunnoo Bhewa, police naik, said he was patrolling near the Jumma Musjid on the morning of the 23rd June last, when he came up with the last witness and the two prisoners. He went with the first prisoner to a house in Withulwaddy, taking the gold with them. On the road thither the prisoner offered to give him two bars of gold to let him go. Balcrishna Trimbuck accused the prisoner of defrauding him of the gold. He thereupon took the prisoner into custody. He searched the second prisoner and found upon him Rs. 6-10.

Gopinath Wassudew, interpreter to the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, said he interpreted during the enquiry into the case against the prisoners, and that at the Police Court the prisoners answered to the respective names of Bapoojee Pandurung and Jairam Boodmull.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The first prisoner, Bapoojee, asked His Lordship to consider the case with due attention to the evidence.

Jairam, the second prisoner, pleaded that he was simply in the service of the first prisoner, who had informed him he had some gold to carry, and he knew nothing further of the matter.

His Lordship summarised the evidence, and said the facts against the first prisoner had, step by step, been traced against him in the most complete manner.

The jury, after a short consideration, then returned a verdict of guilty on all the charges against the first prisoner, and against the second of dishonestly receiving property, knowing it to be stolen.

His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner, Bapoojee, to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and the second to rigorous imprisonment for four calendar months from the date of his commitment (the 22nd June.)

### PASSING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Ajmodeen Gogun, a Mahomedan, was charged with having in his possession three counterfeit coins of the kind known as Company's rupees, and also with delivering as genuine three counterfeit coins—to wit, three counterfeit rupees, knowing them to be counterfeit.

The prisoner was charged by two Marwarees with entering their shop and asking and getting change for three rupee pieces. Evidence was led at considerable length. Some discrepancies were observed in the prosecutors' statement, and the fact was also elicited that on the prisoner's house being searched by the police only good rupees were found and no coining instruments of any kind.

After His Lordship's charge, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, upon which the prisoner salaamed the jury and His Lordship vigorously, and when released from the box gave several other unmistakable signs of joy.

### CLOSING OF THE SESSIONS.

His Lordship then intimated the closing of the Session, and thanked the gentlemen of the jury for their attendance. In the morning he complimented the juries for their regular and punctual attendance, and spoke specially to the fact that during this Session there had not been a single instance of fining a juryman for absence.

The Court then rose.

## WASTE LAND RULES.

The following Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is published for general information:—

Dated Yacht Rhotas, Debrooghur,
the 23rd August 1871.

With reference to instructions received from the Government of India for the revision of the rules for the grant of waste lands, and to the orders of this Government appointing a committee to report on the whole subject, it is resolved that, pending the revision of the waste land rules which is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, it is desirable to make *ad interim* supplemental rules to prevent the evils which have occurred in practice. His Honor therefore lays down the rules given below: These rules do not affect the intact force of all the other rules as published by the Board of Revenue, except in so far as the latter are modified by the rules now promulgated; and the directions regarding survey demarcations, &c., must of course be strictly observed. Commissioners will issue supplemental instructions according to the circumstances of each district, and take care that doubtful questions are reported for the orders of the Board of Revenue and of Government:—

Rules.

1. It shall be in the discretion of the Collector to reserve from sale any land which in his opinion for special reasons ought not to be sold, and to refuse any applications, provided that such reserve or refusal shall be reported for the orders of the Commissioner of the division. The Collector will reserve all land suited for the ordinary crops of the country which is in the neighbourhood of cultivated land, and which, in his opinion, is likely to be taken up under the ordinary settlement rules of the district within a reasonable period. He will also reserve all land bearing valuable timber, and all land known to contain valuable minerals. He will sell no land which may be claimed by wild tribes on the borders of the district, or over which they may claim any privilege, without special report and orders. Similarly, the Collector will not allow the occupation of waste land under any title derived from border chiefs or tribes, whose exclusive right to the land has not been expressly acknowledged by Government.

2. The minimum upset price is fixed at Rs. 5 per acre instead of Rs. 2-8 as hitherto, except in the case of lands for which regular applications have been already received.

3. Before proceeding to sell any lot, the Collector must satisfy himself by local inquiry that the land is proper to be sold, and that there exist no rights or reasonable claims to it on the part of people settled on, or otherwise occupying or using the land or any part of it. He will be held strictly responsible that no rights of the people in actual occupation are overlooked, because they do not understand our laws and do not appear in courts, as has heretofore been the case in several instances. Should there be any right, or reasonable semblance of right, he will refuse to sell, and will report the matter for the orders of the Commissioner. In no case is any cultivated or inhabited land to be sold as waste, nor shall any land which appears to have been cultivated within twenty years be so sold without special report to the Commissioner. In all doubtful cases the Commissioner will report for the orders of the Board of Revenue.

4. *Opposing claims.*—Sections 3 and 4 of the Board of Revenue's rules under this head are cancelled, and the following rule is substituted:—

If the Collector shall consider that any claim or objection is established, he will stop the sale as directed by section 4 of Act XXIV. of 1863. If any claim to occupancy or user be established, or found to exist, the land must not be sold; and a special report must be made.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

### REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1870.

The following statement exhibits at one view the actual net income of the year 1870, as contrasted with the original and revised estimates:—

| | Original Budget Estimate. | Revised Budget Estimate. | Actual Income. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
| Municipal Fund Proper— | | | |
| House Rate | 7,81,718 | 7,20,395 | 6,92,783 0 6 |
| Wheel Tax | 2,63,000 | 2,51,313 | 2,50,581 8 1 |
| Certificate Tax | 1,00,000 | 16,779 | 17,655 12 5 |
| Town Duties | 3,90,000 | 6,50,680 | 5,94,988 8 5 |
| Liquor Licenses | 1,40,000 | 1,39,695 | 1,23,691 12 0 |
| Land Conveyance Licenses | 13,200 | 8,991 | 10,491 9 0 |
| Fines and Penalties | 10,000 | 13,12 | 15,580 9 11 |
| Miscellaneous Fees | 50,000 | 62,617 | 51,119 9 3 |
| Market Fees | 1,50,000 | 1,53,542 | 1,80,634 15 6 |
| Tobacco Duty and Licenses | 1,57,000 | 1,45,860 | 1,39,830 0 0 |
| Halalcore Cess | 2,25,000 | 2,16,723 | 2,13,197 6 7 |
| Government contribution in lieu of House Rate | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 0 0 |
| Sundry Receipts:— | | 26,540 | |
| Books of Fares | ........ | ........ | 314 0 0 |
| Loan Fees | ........ | ........ | 320 0 0 |
| General Sales Account | ........ | ........ | 783 2 6 |
| Ground Rent | ........ | ........ | 267 8 8 |
| Savings on account of unpaid Wages, &c. | ........ | ........ | 3,645 12 6 |
| Rent of Rooms in Foras Road Stables | ........ | ........ | 379 7 11 |
| Government Foreshore at Mazagon | ........ | ........ | 1,409 0 0 |
| Unclaimed Property | ........ | ........ | 1,150 0 5 |
| Recoveries for damages to Stores | ........ | ........ | 4 6 0 |
| Health Department, unpaid Wages, &c. | ........ | ........ | 17,416 6 10 |
| Rupees...... | 23,69,918 | 24,36,255 | 23,46,244 8 6 |
| Police Account— | | | |
| Police Rate | 3,10,000 | 2,41,432 | 2,37,643 0 10 |
| Imperial Contribution of ⅓ of total estimated Expenditure | 97,314 | 99,882 | 99,882 0 0 |
| Government Contribution as Police Rate | 12,500 | 10,000 | 10,000 0 0 |
| Municipal Contribution | ........ | 71,826 | 68,947 5 4 |
| Rupees...... | 4,19,814 | 4,23,140 | 4,16,472 6 2 |
| Lighting Account— | | | |
| Lighting Rate | 2,42,461 | 2,37,461 | 2,36,993 15 5 |
| Government Contribution on account of Lighting Rate | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 0 0 |
| Rupees...... | 2,52,461 | 2,47,461 | 2,46,993 15 5 |
| Water Works Account— | | | |
| Water Rate | 40,00,000 | 3,80,000 | 3,66,064 3 10 |
| Do. through Executive Engineer, Presidency | ........ | ........ | 145 6 0 |
| Sundries as per Income and Expenditure Account | ........ | ........ | 776 0 0 |
| | 40,00,000 | 3,80,000 | 3,66,985 9 10 |
| Grand Total...... | 34,42,193 | 34,86,856 | 33,76,696 7 11 |

### GENERAL REMARKS.

The entire income for the year was thus less than the revised estimate, by the large sum of Rs. 1,10,160.

In all the principal items of revenue there is a marked falling off.

Thus the receipts from the house rate were Rs. 27,612 less than the revised estimate, of which, however, Rs. 8,261 is accounted for by the fact that Government having become possessed of the late Elphinstone property in the second half of the year, have, up to the present time, refused to pay the house rate leviable on this property.

For the same reason the receipts from police and lighting rate were diminished by Rs. 4,256.

The falling off in the house rate and also in the halalcore cess is further explained by the numerous vacant houses towards the end of the year.

The falling off in the water rate is partly due to vacancies, partly to greater economy of water on the part of Government officials supplied through meter.

The estimate for liquor licenses appears to have been simply over-estimated.

The income from tobacco fees was less than the revised estimate by some Rs. 6,000 which, I fear, is due to successful smuggling.

But the great falling off is in town duties, which yielded Rs. 55,692 less than the revised estimate.

This is supposed to be due to the depression in trade at the end of the year.

On the other hand, the market income exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 27,092.

On the whole, however, there was, as is above stated, a deficit of no less than Rs. 1,10,160 on the estimate of income revised up to the end of September, when only three months of the year remained. To supplement this deficit and to provide cash for ordinary current expenditure, it was necessary in October 1870 to obtain temporary accommodation from the Bank of Bombay by a cash credit of Rs. 1,47,500 on the Government Securities in its possession, which was of course duly recorded in the monthly accounts regularly furnished to the Bench since that date. It was hoped that the receipts during the last two months of the year which are always very large, would enable us to clear off this liability; but unfortunately the Municipal income has from that time steadily and rapidly decreased.

### DIRECT OR ASSESSED TAXES.

The following table shows the gross rateable value of landed properties in 1870 as compared with each year in the preceding decade:—

| Years. | No. of Properties Assessed. | Rateable Value. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| 1860 ... | 16,737 | 62,23,780 |
| 1861 ... | 16,901 | 63,49,055 |
| 1862 ... | 17,056 | 66,46,190 |
| 1863 ... | 17,188 | 71,59,755 |
| 1864 ... | 17,921 | 1,15,81,130 |
| 1865 ... | 17,959 | 1,20,14,655 |
| 1866 ... | 21,100 | 1,48,94,893 |
| 1867 ... | 22,829 | 1,63,09,525 |
| 1868 ... | 23,010 | 1,47,49,075 |
| 1869 ... | 20,853 | 1,39,41,260 |
| 1870 ... | 21,654 | 1,36,20,885 |

The number of appeals against assessment was unusually large, being no less than 3,463.

Of these only four were carried to the Court of Petty Sessions; of which one was rejected by the Court, one was compromised at the Court's suggestion, and two were withdrawn before hearing.

A man unconnected with the office was detected in passing himself off as a Municipal servant, and inviting parties to appeal against their assessments, on which he promised to obtain a reduction. He was prosecuted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The depreciation in the value of house property was again considerable, although the Assessor enhanced the assessment in 516 cases, and although 801 properties were assessed for the first time at an aggregate rateable value of Rs. 2,00,754. The gross rateable value of property in Bombay is shown to have diminished by Rs. 3,20,375.

The increase of 801 in the number of assessable properties is thus accounted for—

| | |
|---|---|
| Newly-built houses (mostly small)... .. .. .. | ... 574 |
| Houses that had escaped assessment ... ... .. | ... 22 |
| One large property subdivided, and subdivisions assessed separately... .. .. ... ... ... ... | ... 205 |
| Total.. | 801 |

As the yield of the house, police, and lighting rate, and halalcore cess are governed by this valuation, the material decrease in the revenue as compared with the revised estimate from those sources is, to some extent, accounted for.

### WHEEL TAX.

The general depression in trade slightly affected the revenue from this tax also. The gross assessment in 1870 was only Rs. 2,54,516-14-0, against Rs. 2,67,342 in 1869. There was an increase of only Rs. 600 in the assessments on private conveyances. The actual recoveries were Rs. 732 less than the revised estimate.

But the decrease is due to the diminution in the number of labour-carts, of which only 5,641 were registered in 1870, against 6,314 in 1869.

There were also fewer hack buggies in 1870 by 38.

The average number of vehicles and animals assessed for each quarter will be seen in the following table:—

| Wards in which kept. | Horse Conveyances. Four Wheels. | Horse Conveyances. Two Wheels. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fort and Colaba ... | 445 | 74 | 534 |
| Bhooleshwur ... | 457 | 132 | 508 |
| Oomerkharee, Mazagon, & Parel | 362 | 126 | 504 |
| Mahim and Camateepoora | 156 | 86 | 242 |
| Mandvee ... | 293 | 78 | 330 |
| Girgaum and Malabar Hill ... | 548 | 165 | 852 |
| | 2,261 | 661 | 2,970 |
| Public Omnibuses ... | 13 | ... | 62 |
| Hack (4 wheel) Conveyances | 47 | | 94 |
| Hack Buggies ... | .. | 580 | 1,160 |
| | 2,321 | 1,241 | 4,286 |
| | | Bullock Conveyances. | |
| Private Riding Hackeries ... | ... | 75 | 150 |
| Public do. do. ... | ... | 511 | 1,022 |
| Labour Carts ... ... | ... | 5,641 | 11,282 |
| | | 6,227 | 12,451 |

### CERTIFICATE TAX.

This, as already noticed, was abolished in the course of the year.

Receipts to the amount of Rs. 17,655-12-5 were realized on account of assessment for 1869.

### WATER RATE.

The following table shows the yield of the water rate for each year from the commencement of the water-supply up to 31st December 1870:—

| Year. | Amount of Assessment on House valuation. | Amount of Meter Assessment. | Amount of Mill Assessment without Meter prior to fixing of Meter. | Amount of Government Meter Readings. | Total Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1861... | 27,102 13 [illegible] | 7,271 4 6 | 11,245 9 10 | ..... | 45,619 14 0 |
| 1862... | 50,360 15 0 | 4,469 3 1 | 8,981 12 0 | ..... | 63,811 15 1 |
| 1863... | 86,406 0 0 | 6,785 1 0 | 16,334 13 0 | ..... | 1,09,526 14 0 |
| 1864... | 2,39,170 [illegible] | 7,249 13 0 | 33,181 12 0 | ..... | 2,79,602 0 0 |
| 1865... | 3,20,388 [illegible] | 17,356 4 0 | 33,185 13 0 | ..... | 3,71,930 4 0 |
| 1866... | 2,35,713 [illegible] | 1,46,545 5 8 | 36,558 8 0 | ..... | 4,18,817 5 1 |
| 1867... | 2,17,007 [illegible] | 1,71,752 7 11 | ..... | ..... | 3,88,759 11 10 |
| 1868... | 2,24,031 12 [illegible] | 1,62,715 0 5 | ..... | 1,06,680 0 0 | 4,93,426 13 3 |
| 1869... | 2,52,046 3 [illegible] | 76,713 11 3 | ..... | 42,965 6 7 | 3,71,725 5 2 |
| 1870... | 2,68,916 15 [illegible] | 79,040 7 5 | ..... | 34,224 2 9 | 3,81,181 9 11 |

As compared with the previous year there is thus an increase of Rs. 9,45 6-4-9, due to the extension of water-supply to private houses.

Still it is clear that the yield of the water rate does not keep pace with the increase in the number of connections.

It is a common practice among the owners of large chawls and buildings, especially those which have godowns or warehouses attached to them, to get one of the tenants, who is in occupation of a small room in the building, to apply for a water connection, when the water rate is charged upon the rental of the room alone, the supply being intended for its occupants only, whereas water is fraudulently supplied from the pipe to the inmates of the whole house, and also to the men or women employed in the warehouses. In such cases the loss of income to the Municipality is very considerable.

In future, wherever there is a water connection and there is no meter, the water rate should be charged upon the assessment of the whole house.

### GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO DIRECT OR ASSESSED TAXES.

The improvement consequent on the separation of the assessing and collecting departments noticed in my last report continues steadily.

The entire cost of collection and assessment was Rs. 1,04,740 in 1870 against Rs. 1,18,678 in 1869, being 5⅛ per cent. on the gross assessments of assessed rates and taxes, and 5¼ per cent. on the actual cash recoveries within the year.

The following figures will give some idea of the incidence of the assessed rates and taxes, and the labour in recovering them.

The number of householders on the register is 14,532 owning 21,654 properties.

The number of householders paying house rate between

Rupees 1 and 50 per annum was ... 11,905
Between Rupees 51 and Rs. 100 ... 1,412
do. 101 and „ 250 ... 815
do. 251 and „ 500 ... 232
do. 501 and „ 1,000 ... 832
do. 1,001 and „ 2,000 ... 83
do. 2,001 and „ 3,000 ... 19
do. 3,001 and „ 4,000 ... 6
do. 4,001 and „ 5,000 ... 3
and above 5,000 ... 9

The police rate is paid by ... 25,097 persons.
and the lighting rate by ... 25,090 „
while halalcore cess is paid by ... 16,007 families served.
and water rate by ... 10,451 persons.
and wheel tax by ... 8,263 „

Collected half-yearly in advance. { The House Rate required ... 44,896 bills in the year.
Police and Lighting Rate and Halalcore Cess, collected together, required } 49,911
Collected quarterly in arrears. { Water Rate ... 41,804
Wheel Tax ... 16,477
Total number of bills per annum. 153,088

Besides these bills it was necessary to issue 16,602 notices of demand to defaulting taxpayers, and finally to issue 11,546 distress warrants, of which 7,594 were actually executed. No less than 4,863 of these were for occupiers' rates.

I am constrained here to reprint recommendations made by me in my annual report for 1868, when we had only three years' experience of the present insane system of rate recovery. I then said:—

"We have now had 3 years' experience of the system of recovering rates from occupiers—a system which was introduced by the Legislature without the least previous inquiry as to whether it would be suited to this country or to the special circumstances of Bombay. Making every allowance for alleged lack of supervision and mismanagement, can anybody seriously advocate the continuance of the system?

"To our own testimony and experience let me add that of Calcutta, where, be it observed, they have as yet but small experience of occupiers' rates, having only recently imposed a police rate, and having no halalcore cess.

"The Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta, in his report for last year, says already of the lighting rates:—'Owing to the frequent change of residents, its collection is attended with more difficulty than that of the house rate, which is payable by owners; whilst the circumstances of the people having often to pay the rate on two bills for the respective portions of their occupancy of two different houses within the same quarter entails much trouble on the collector and on the bill establishment.'

"And of the police rates he writes:—'Owing to the same difficulty as is experienced in the collection of the lighting rate, Rs. 39,142 had to be remitted and cancelled as unrealizable arrears.'

"And these difficulties are experienced in Calcutta, where a population only half as large as ours is accommodated in double the number of dwellings!

"I apprehend all will concede that what we should aim to secure is the simplest possible system of assessment and collection with the minimum risk of loss, minimum annoyance to the public, and minimum cost.

"The system we have is the most complicated that could be devised, and involves the maximum risk of loss with maximum cost and annoyance to the public.

"What kind of a system is this that requires an army of bill collectors, hundreds of thousands of bills, thousands of notices of demand, and thousands of warrants? Observe that out of a gross total of notices of demand of 17,766, no less than 10,474 were for these occupiers' rates! So with warrants: out of an aggregate of 5,503 warrants, 4,046 are for occupiers' rates!

"I again ask why this absurd system should be allowed to continue a day longer than is necessary to obtain an alteration in the law? Does *any one* benefit by it excepting the army of receivers, who are let loose, locust-like, to feed upon the multitude?

"Does not every one lose by it? because the greater the risk and loss from bad debts, the greater the expense and difficulty of recovery, the higher the rate of taxation to cover the risk and cost, and pay for the wants of the town.

"I do not propose, as some think, that the house-owners should recover all the occupiers' rates for nothing—that would be obviously unfair. What I would say to the owner is,—'My good sir, you have in your house a number of tenants whom it is difficult for me to get at or find when I want to recover municipal dues. On the other hand, you have machinery always on the spot for the collection of your rents. Your agents know all the tenants, and can always obtain access to them. You can consequently recover my rates with your own rents at a much smaller cost than I can recover them independently, and with little or no risk of loss. It is your interest and mine that these occupiers' rates and all municipal rates shall be recovered promptly and at a low cost. Let us then make a bargain. Do you pay all the occupiers' rates to me with your house or owner's rate, and I will allow you a deduction of so much per cent. for the trouble of recovery.'"

No notice whatever was taken of these recommendations at the time, and I am not sorry for it, because the subsequent two years' experience, with greater efficiency and promptitude in the collecting department, still better testifies to the folly and cruelty of the system of occupiers' rates, because also this further experience has convinced me that the house-owners need not be compensated by any direct percentage, but will find their remuneration in the reduction of rates consequent on a diminished cost of collection and the absence of all risk of bad debts to the municipal funds.

Put plainly, I propose to utilize the machinery which, for their own rent recovery, house-owners always have on the spot, for the recovery of our assessed rates also, instead of maintaining a separate and expensive staff of our own. The occupier, instead of being called upon to pay half-yearly a sum which, taken in the lump is a burden to him, will pay it in driblets monthly in his rent to the house-owner, without the constant dread of municipal receivers, notices, and distress warrants.

Besides the reduction in the cost of collection, and consequent diminution of municipal rates (which I estimate at not less than ½ per cent.), the tax-payer will make but one payment for the municipal rate, halalcore cess, and water rate, instead of *four*—for house rate, police and lighting, halalcore cess, and water rate—while the rate-payer desiring to clear himself of all demands and annoyances can do so by paying in at once for the whole year and receiving a rebate of 5 per cent. The following are the skeleton provisions of a code to legalize these proposals, and I commend them to the early consideration of the Justices.

In the matter of the wheel tax I see no alternative but to assess and collect as heretofore, but I have altered the schedule as regards labour carts and ponies in accordance with a unanimous vote of the Bench in 1869.

I have added sections providing for the prompt register in the Municipal office of all transfers of rateable properties.

### SKELETON CODE FOR DIRECT OR ASSESSED RATES, TAXES, AND CESSES.

*Note.* Minimum Rate under present Act.
House Rate ...... 5 p. ct.
Police Rate ...... 2 „
Lighting Rate... 2 „
9

Maximum Rate under present Act.
House Rate ......10 p. ct.
Police Rate ...... 3 „
Lighting Rate... 2 „
15

1. An annual rate of nine per centum of their annual value shall be levied upon houses, buildings, and lands in the city, and shall be payable by the owners thereof in half-yearly instalments in advance,—*i.e.*, on the 1st January and 1st July of each year: provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, on a resolution passed by the Justices at a special meeting, to fix from time to time, in lieu of the said annual rate of nine per centum, any higher rate, not exceeding fifteen per centum. Any rate so fixed shall be published in the *Government Gazette* before the commencement of the year in which such rate is to have effect.

2. The said rate shall be called the "Municipal rate," and shall be in lieu of the house, police, and lighting rates hitherto leviable under Act II. of 1865 and Act IV. of 1867.

3. The Justices shall each year allot from the said "Municipal rate" for the purposes of the police a sum equal to not less than two per centum, and not more than three per centum, on the annual value of properties under section 1.

4. In like manner the Justices shall each year allot for the purposes of lighting the town, from the said "Municipal rate," a sum equal to two per centum on the annual value of properties under section 1.

5. A tax shall be levied on all carriages, carts, hackeries, horses, ponies, and mules kept within the said city, and upon all carts and hackeries plying for hire within the said city, or let for hire and used within the said city, and kept at any place beyond the limits thereof, and upon all carts or hackeries using any of the city streets or roads, whether plying for hire or not, at the rates specified in Schedule (A), and shall be payable quarterly by the owners or persons having charge of the same: provided that the Justices may reduce, alter or modify this tax, as they may deem fit, but may not increase the rates specified in the said schedule, and provided that this section shall not apply to, or include gun-carriages, Ordnance carts or waggons, Artillery and Cavalry horses, or horses for the Mounted Police, or the respectively authorised number of horses belonging to officers doing Staff, Regimental or other duty at the Presidency, or vehicles, horses, ponies, or mules belonging to the Government, or to the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, or vehicles kept for sale and not used for any purpose, if kept by bona fide dealers in such vehicles. Provided also that, with the exception of labour carts, all conveyances licensed under (Bombay) Act. VI. of 1863, and all animals bona fide kept for drawing such conveyances, shall be subject only to one-half of the rates chargeable in respect of such conveyances or animals.

Schedule. A.
Tax on Carriages and Animals.

| | Per Quarter. |
|---|---|
| On every Four-wheeled Carriage on Springs...Rs. | 6 0 |
| On every Two-wheeled Carriage on Springs, except Native Hackeries ..........Rs. | 4 0 |
| On every Native Hackery used for riding in, and drawn by Bullocks ..........Rs. | 7 8 |
| On every Labour Cart and Labour Hackery.........Rs. | 6 0 |
| On every Horse, Pony, or Mule.Rs. | 7 8 |

6. In all cases where Vehar water is supplied and charged for, whether upon the assessment of the house, building, or land, or whether upon the measurement indicated by a meter, the water rate shall be payable by the owner of the property. When the rate is charged upon the assessment, it shall be payable half-yearly in advance; when the supply is paid for upon measurement by meter, the rate shall be quarterly in arrears.

N. B.—Of course all other existing provisions as to the imposition of water rates will be unaffected by these changes.

7. In all cases where halalcore service to any house, building, or land is rendered by the Municipality, the halalcore cess shall be payable by the owner of the property. The cess shall be recovered at the same time and in the same manner as the "Municipal rate."

8. All Municipal rates, taxes, or cesses, when due, shall be payable at the office of the Municipality, by the person liable to pay the same, who shall receive from the officer appointed to receive payments a voucher or vouchers for the same.

9. When any rate, tax, or cess is due, the Municipal Commissioner shall give public notice thereof by advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, and in at least one of the daily English newspapers, and in two of the vernacular newspapers published in Bombay, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the town, and by beat of battakee, stating when such taxes are to be paid.

10. It shall not be necessary for the Municipal Commissioner to issue or present any bills to any ratepayer for the amount or amounts due by him, except in the case of water supplied by meter, and wheel and horse tax.

11. When any person liable to pay any rate, tax, or cess has failed to pay the amount of the rate, tax, or cess due by him, within one calendar month from the date of such aforesaid notice, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioner to recover the amount or amounts due by such person, under a warrant of distress, without the previous service of any notice of demand.

12. It shall be optional with the owner of any house, building, or land to pay the full amount of the rates and taxes due by him for one year in advance; and on the receipt of such payment within one month from the date of the aforesaid notice, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioner to grant a discount of five per cent. to the owner on the aggregate amount of the rates, taxes, or cesses so paid.

13. When any refunds are due, these shall be paid at the close of the half-year in cases where the tax, rate, or cess has been paid six months in advance, and at the end of the year in respect to taxes, rates, or cesses which have been recovered one year in advance.

14. All properties standing in the assessment books of the Municipality and which have not been transferred in the names of the present owners, shall be so transferred within three months from the passing of this Act, in default of which a fine not exceeding fifty rupees shall be inflicted on conviction before a magistrate.

15. Whenever any house, building, or land is purchased, the owner shall have the same transferred in the books of the Municipality within one month from the date of its registration at the office of the Registrar General, in default of which a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 shall be inflicted on conviction before a magistrate.

16. The owner of any house, building or land purchased since the passing of this Act, shall be liable for the payment of any rate, tax, or cess which may be due on such property, and which has not been paid by the former owner.

### OUTSTANDING BALANCES OF DIRECT OR ASSESSED RATES AND TAXES.

The outstanding balances are less than at the close of 1869 by Rs. 41,875-12-4. They include also the sum of Rs. 12,709 annas 9 pies 9 claimed by me from Government as rates on the Elphinstone property, regarding which I have written above.

### INDIRECT TAXATION.

### TOWN DUTIES.

A statement follows which shows the receipts from the town duties in each month of the year, together with the cost of collection.

This is the abstract:—

| | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross Revenue ........................ | | 6,31,928 4 9 |
| Cost of Collection......... | 23,623 10 2 | |
| Refunds ..................... | 13,316 2 2 | |
| | | 36,939 12 4 |
| Net Revenue........ | | 5,91,988 8 5 |

The cost of collection was thus 3¾ per cent. on the gross revenue.

I have pressed continually for the sanction of Government, to an arrangement by which the town duties may be collected by the Traffic Manager of the Harbour Trust.

I am happy to say this change has been effected. By it the annoyance to the public will be reduced to a minimum, and the cost of collection will be much lighter.

It will be seen that the—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Grain Duty yielded ........................ | 1,77,589 12 7 |
| Wines and Spirits...... | 1,20,857 12 8 |
| Beer ................................ | 10,04[illegible] 14 9 |
| Ghee ........................................ | 1,06,583 15 5 |
| Timber ........................................ | 56,12[illegible] 14 1 |
| Metals ........................................ | 51,3[illegible]6 13 11 |
| Sugar, &c. ........................................ | 1,07,[illegible]38 2 5 |

### QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW.

Nearly all the preceding pages were in type early in the month of April, when it first became evident that owing to the falling off in town duties receipts there would be a serious deficit in the income of the present year—a deficit which, added to unforeseen expenditure on the Vehar dams, would amount to nearly one-sixth of the entire municipal income for the year. Everything gave way to an emergency so great, and during April, May, and June, my attention was constantly devoted to the question of reducing the expenditure, and by every other possible way to bringing about an equilibrium between the income and expenditure.

Great progress had been made up to the middle of June, though the important question of police expenditure still remained unsettled. At this time (the end of June) the meeting for discussing the reform of the Municipal Constitution was somewhat suddenly summoned. In the course of the debate on this question, in was painfully apparent to me that gross misapprehension existed on the most important municipal questions. For this reason, as well as because I was not able, at a few days' notice, to do more than generally explain errors as they arose, I determined to append to this report a complete review of the first five years under the Municipal Act of 1865; to record what had been done, to analyze and classify the expenditure and income of each year, contrasting the figures with those for 1865, the last year under the old Act, and gradually working out a statement of the financial condition of the Municipality at the close of 1870. Finally, I proposed to make certain important recommendations for the future, based on the results shown for the past.

The labour of preparing the necessary returns has been enormous, and we have been incessantly interrupted in it by Bench meetings. Even now the review is not nearly so complete as I could wish, or as I could have made it had I had time to perfect it. Such as it is, however, I hope it will be of some use in the discussions now pending.

I shall first record in general terms what has been actually done towards municipal improvements.

I shall then record a classified statement of the expenditure under all major heads, actually *incurred* in each year, from 1865 to 1870 inclusive.

I shall proceed to prove from that statement, that municipal expenditure has *not* been steadily increasing, as was asserted in a recent resolution of the Bench, but that on the contrary, it has been steadily diminishing in all the chief items of regular municipal expenditure.

I shall then produce a statement recording and classifying the income actually realized in each year, from 1865 to 1870 inclusive.

Then, taking the six years' statements of expenditure and income together, I shall trace the deficit from year to year, and record how it has been met, and shall expose the grave error into which Colonel Marriott's committee fell in 1868.

This will be followed by statements of loans raised, and of loans paid off.

Finally, I shall record certain conclusions which I conceive warranted by the foregoing statistics, and shall endeavour to sketch certain important measures for the future.

### WHAT HAS BEEN EFFECTED BY WAY OF MUNICIPAL PROGRESS OR IMPROVEMENT.

First (and foremost)—An efficient Health Department has been organized, which is untiring in its labours to maintain the public health, and is ever watchful of the public weal.

Secondly—This department removed 116,127 tons of garbage in 1870, against 45,288 tons in 1865, an increase of about 110 per cent. I commend these facts to those who blindly and ignorantly, or ungenerously assert, that the town is no cleaner now than it was in 1865.

Thirdly—A complete halalcore service and halalcore brigade has been organized, whereby 144 tons of night soil are now daily removed from the centre of the town, against 75 tons removed in 1865.

I commend these facts to every one's consideration in connection with Dr. Leith's report, and the report of the Select Committee of the Bench on this point at the commencement of 1865.

Fourthly—All dangerous and offensive trades have been removed from the inhabited part of the town, and either driven from the island or located in sparsely-populated suburbs.

Fifthly—The slaughter-houses in the heart of the city have been closed, and the trade banished to new and commodious buildings at Bandora, nine miles distant.

Sixthly—The five old markets have been destroyed and entirely new markets built in convenient parts of the town, the new properties, including the Bandora slaughter houses, yielding 11⅓ per cent. on the outlay, and being valued at Rs. 19,58,000.

Seventhly—All the crowded Christian burial grounds, seventeen in number, situated in populous districts, have been closed, and new graveyards have been opened at long distances from the town.

Eighthly—The old main drain has been intercepted where it became an open cesspool, its contents carried by a low level sewer, being now discharged without cessation. The flow of sewage in the town is thus kept up instead of being ponded back for half the day (during flood tide) as of old.

Ninthly—The foul district of Camateepoora, and a part of the Fort have been sewered.

Tenthly—Vehar water has been supplied to 9,643 houses, against 6,470 in 1865, and the masses have about 100 more points than in 1865, at which they can obtain Vehar water free of charge.

Eleventhly—As a natural consequence of the improvements above recited, the mortality has fallen from 28,631 persons in 1865, to 14,888 persons in 1870—a reduction of nearly 100 per cent.

Twelfthly—The town has been lighted with gas.

Thirteenthly—The town has paid three-fourths of the cost of its police, has purchased and maintained a complete steam fire engine service, and has been relieved by the efficiency of the police from the cost of 1,000 private ramoosees, who have been discharged at a saving to the public of Rs. 1,20,000 a year.

Fourteenthly—Three handsome bridges have been constructed over the G. I. P. Railway, and the trade of the town thus saved from strangulation.

Fifteenthly—The following new roads have been constructed at municipal expense:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nowrojee Hill Road, | length............ | 2,178 feet. |
| Haines (Foras) Road, | „ ............ | 4,230 „ |
| Arthur (Foras) Road, | „ ............ | 1,100 „ |
| DeLisle (Foras) Road, | „ ............ | 12,800 „ |
| Road at Sewree, | „ ............ | 2,025 „ |
| | | 22,328 feet, or 4¼ miles. |

The following new roads have been constructed at the expense of Government or of the Railway Companies:—

Eastern Boulevard, length 2,590 feet.
Four Cross Roads on Esplanade, length 1,370 feet.
Queen's Road, 7,100 feet at the expense of Government, and 5,100 at the cost of the Municipality.

The following roads have also been improved and completed by widening or by constructing of footpaths:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At Municipal expense, Gilder Road .. .. | from 23 to 80 feet, | with footpaths. |
| At Municipal expense Camateepoora Foras Road | from 30 to 60 feet. | |
| From Government contribution, Bellasis Road | from 30 to 100 feet, | ditto. |
| By Esplanade Fee Fund, Market Road.. .. | from 6 to 114 feet, | ditto. |
| By Esplanade Fee Fund, two branches of ditto... | from 6) to 114 feet, | ditto. |
| From Government contribution, Warden Road | footpaths added. | |

And 5¼ acres have been added to the public roads by the purchase of frontages from persons applying to rebuild.

It will be seen from the following table, that new works from loans were executed costing upwards of 20 lakhs of rupees.

| Market Buildings. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Null Bazaar Market .. ... ... ... .. | 1,55,770 [illegible] |
| Arthur Crawford Market ... ... ... ... | 11,18,492 1 1 |
| Fort Market ... ... ... .. ... | 22,[illegible]66 7 11 |
| Bhooleshwur Market ... ... ... ... ... | 61,7[illegible] 15 4 |
| | 13,56,109 9 11 |
| Overbridges and Roads. | |
| Overbridges, Foras Road, Nowrojee Hill Road ... | 3,67,895 1 11 |
| | 3,67,895 1 11 |
| Drains. | |
| Fort Sewers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78,627 4 8 |
| Camateepoora Drains ... ... ... ... | 1,91,[illegible]47 8 10 |
| Drains in Funnuswady and Agiary Lanes ... ... | 7,1[illegible]8 6 1 |
| Branch Sewer, Bellasis Road... ... .. ... | 1,852 12 3 |
| Rs... | 2,7[illegible],635 15 10 |
| Total Rs .. | 20,02,64[illegible] 11 8 |

My chief regret is that ten times as many more new works have not been constructed in the same time.

Lastly, a general trust in the efficacy of sanitation has been created, and a firm belief exists among the masses that disease can be averted by cleanliness and the prompt adoption of sanitary precautions. However impatient the people may be of municipal taxation (which is still much lighter than in almost any large city) they will never consent to sanitary neglect in future. Each important district of the city will, year by year, insist more and more upon its right to municipal improvements of every kind, and the very agency now engaged in fomenting the cry for economy will find itself forced to consent to, or even ask for, additional aggregate expenditure.

This change in the feeling of the masses on the all-important question of cleanliness, is, in my humble opinion, worth all the money hitherto spent.

### ORDINARY EXPENDITURE ACTUALLY INCURRED, FROM 1865 TO 1870, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.

The following statement classifies under 21 heads all the expenditure incurred in every year, from 1865 to 1870. I do not hold myself responsible for the expenditure incurred in 1865:—

| — | —— | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | General Superintendence ... | 94,354 | 1,31,623 | 61,387 |
| 2 | Conservancy ...................... | 8,01,230 | 7,28,256 | 7,06,461 |
| 3 | Halalcore Service.............. | ...... | 5,47,790 | 5,27,435 |
| 4 | Gas Lighting...................... | 8,680 | 1,31,022 | 2,33,310 |
| 5 | Police .............................. | 1,41,931 | 3,96,160 | 4,25,443 |
| 6 | Water Works (Extension and Maintenance) ......... | 3,59,013 | 3,07,864 | 3,89,671 |
| 7 | Drainage ........................ | 2,33,173 | 2,69,360 | 4,71,707 |
| 8 | Engineer's Establishment.. | 98,777 | 50,031 | 43,324 |
| 9 | Roads—Repairs and Watering ...................... | 16,93,419 | 5,40,803 | 4,30,822 |
| 10 | Improvements of Streets ... | 7,26,[illegible]56 | 83,234 | 26,798 |
| 11 | Petty Works ...................... | 33,304 | ...... | ...... |
| 12 | Assessment and Collection of Rates and Taxes ....... | 1,26,472 | 58,638 | 71,581 |
| 13 | Stores, Plant and Live Stock | 5,10,250 | 82,059 | 2,70,545 |
| 14 | Markets and Slaughter Houses (Establishment, &c.) ........................ | 14,684 | 1,64,247 | 1,92,425 |
| 15 | Panwell Brick Works........ | ...... | ...... | 1,43,094 |
| 16 | Miscellaneous Establishments ........................ | 9,721 | 21,250 | 45,687 |
| 17 | Contributions ................. | 22,828 | 23,[illegible]0 | 33,921 |
| 18 | Pensions and Gratuities..... | 345 | 14,436 | 2,589 |
| 19 | Miscellaneous Charges ...... | 84,796 | 75,990 | 67,015 |
| | | 49,59,341 | 35,81,375 | 41,42,994 |
| 20 | Interest on Loans .......... | ...... | 20,554 | 55,860 |
| 21 | Sinking Fund .................. | ...... | ...... | 17,500 |
| | Total..... | 49,59,341 | 36,01,929 | 42,16,355 |

| — | —— | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | General Superintendence ... | 70,990 | 54,664 | 82,626 |
| 2 | Conservancy ...................... | 6,38,855 | 5,90,075 | 5,24,863 |
| 3 | Halalcore Service.............. | 3,22,714 | 1,87,804 | 1,96,045 |
| 4 | Gas Lighting...................... | 2,50,271 | 2,84,035 | 3,34,199 |
| 5 | Police .............................. | 4,39,791 | 3,77,468 | 4,16,472 |
| 6 | Water Works (Extension and Maintenance) ......... | 2,41,424 | 2,66,515 | 3,47,355 |
| 7 | Drainage ........................ | 1,95,017 | 1,76,375 | 85,042 |
| 8 | Engineer's Establishment.. | 41,096 | 28,994 | 46,939 |
| 9 | Roads—Repairs and Watering ...................... | 3,43,290 | 3,22,939 | 3,78,482 |
| 10 | Improvements of Streets ... | 42,777 | 1,24,823 | 99,707 |
| 11 | Petty Works ...................... | 86,499 | 36,188 | 100,082 |
| 12 | Assessment and Collection of Rates and Taxes ....... | 87,602 | 66,712 | 58,918 |
| 13 | Stores, Plant and Live Stock | 3,32,722 | 67,132 | 1,46,120 |
| 14 | Markets and Slaughter Houses (Establishment, &c.) ........................ | 84,293 | 69,18[illegible] | 57,687 |
| 15 | Panwell Brick Works ......... | 20,220 | 4,413 | ...... |
| 16 | Miscellaneous Establishments ........................ | 29,806 | 27,870 | 30,799 |
| 17 | Contributions ................. | 6,000 | 34,166 | 49,133 |
| 18 | Pensions and Gratuities ... | 3,733 | 5,634 | 10,354 |
| 19 | Miscellaneous Charges ...... | 19,981 | 13,105 | 69,983 |
| | | 32,66,087 | 27,38,164 | 33,37,816 |
| 20 | Interest on Loans .......... | 1,65,307 | 1,32,334 | 1,40,211 |
| 21 | Sinking Fund .................. | 51,670 | 1,49,400 | 2,36,900 |
| | Total..... | 34,86,065 | 30,19,899 | 34,14,927 |

N B —Annas and pies are here omitted.

In considering this statement, it will be well to remember that, "the President of the Bombay Council estimated the current expenditure at 30½ lakhs annually, not providing for the payment of any debt," when he recommended the present Municipal Act for the sanction of the Viceroy.

He did not, at the time, contemplate the expenditure on halalcore service, which may be said to have added two lakhs to the ordinary current expenditure, bringing up the total to 32½ lakhs.

Now the ordinary expenditure in each of the six years under review, was as follows:—

| | Exclusive of payment of Debts and Interest. | Inclusive of payment of Debts. |
|---|---|---|
| 1865 ... ... ... | 49,59,342 ... | 49,59,342 |
| 1866 ... ... ... | 35,81,375 ... | 36,01,929 |
| 1867 ... ... ... | 41,42,994 ... | 42,16,355 |
| 1868 ... ... ... | 32,66,083 ... | 34,86,066 |
| 1869 ... ... ... | 27,38,165 ... | 30,19,900 |
| 1870 ... ... ... | 33,37,815 ... | 34,14,927 |
| Total...Rs. | 2,17,25,779 ... | 2,26,98,519 |

These figures do not, I submit, indicate "an ever increasing expenditure," but the reverse; a glance at the details of the statement will show that in most of the principal items of municipal expenditure there has ever been a steady decrease.

Thus:—

| —— | Cost in 1865. | Cost in 1870. | Decrease per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | |
| General Superintendence ... | 94,354 | 82,626 | 12 6/16 |
| Conservancy ... | 8,01,230 | 5,24,863 | 34 7/16 |
| Halalcore Service, commenced in 1866 | 5,47,790 | 1,96,045 | 64 |
| Vehar Water Works, Maintenance and Extension ... | 3,59,013 | 3,47,355 | 3 3/16 |
| Executive Engineer's Establishment ... | 98,777 | 46,939 | 52 7/16 |
| Roads ... | In 1865* 16,93,419 In 1866 5,40,803 | 3,78,482 | 30 |

* N.B.—In 1865 the amount spent on roads was exceptionally high, so the comparison is more fairly made with 1866.

In lighting and police there has of course been a steady increase, because the lighting of the town did not commence till November 1865, and has since been gradually extending, while the Justices did not commence to pay for the police till after 1865, since which time they have established a complete steam fire brigade.

### ORDINARY INCOME REALIZED IN EACH YEAR FROM 1865 TO 1870, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.

The following statement classifies the income derived from all sources under six heads, viz.:—

| | Received in 6 years. |
|---|---|
| | Rs. |
| Direct Taxation ... ... ... ... ... | ...1,0[illegible],11,642 |
| Indirection Taxation .. ... ... ... ... | ... 29,[illegible]6,496 |
| Market Revenue ... ... ... ... ... | ... 5,88,777 |
| Service Rates ... ... ... ... ... | ... 3[illegible],069 |
| Government Contribution ... ... ... .. | 7,[illegible]8,258 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | ... 7,34,545 |

| SOURCES OF INCOME. | 1865 | 1866 | 1867 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direct Taxation. | | | |
| House Rate .. | 10,57,379 | 7,16,0[illegible] | 9,84,068 |
| Police Rate .. | ... | 2,93,6[illegible] | 4,11,040 |
| Lighting Rate .. | .. | 98,41[illegible] | 1,82,849 |
| Wheel Tax .. | 2,32,69[illegible] | 3,13,33[illegible] | 2,38,178 |
| License or Certificate Tax .. | ... | 2,65,[illegible] | 2,01,995 |
| Total...Rs. | 12,90,[illegible]77 | 16,87,32[illegible] | 20,18,131 |
| Indirect Taxation. | | | |
| Town Duties ... | 5,04,7[illegible] | 5,13[illegible] | ... |
| Tobacco and Snuff ... | ... | 1,20,[illegible]39 | 1,18,423 |
| Liquor Licenses ... | 1,45,873 | 46,924 | 1,04,803 |
| Land Conveyance Licenses ... | 2,028 | 6,776 | 3,549 |
| Total...Rs. | 6,52,685 | 1,79,22[illegible] | 2,26,774 |
| Markets and Slaughter Houses. | | | |
| Stall and Slaughter Fees, &c .. | 28,32[illegible] | 59,3[illegible] | 32,674 |
| Total...Rs. | 28,32[illegible] | 58,30[illegible] | 32,6[illegible]4 |
| Service Rates. | | | |
| Halalcore Cess ... | ... | 1,92,852 | 1,45,824 |
| Water Rate ... | 1,78,719 | 6,49,12[illegible] | 3,73,096 |
| Total...Rs. | 1,78,719 | 8,41,97[illegible] | 5,18,920 |
| Government Contribution. | | | |
| Towards Municipal Improvement ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Towards Police Charges .. | ... | ... | 1,50,000 |
| Do Police Rate ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do Lighting Rate .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Total...Rs. | ... | ... | 1,50,000 |
| Free Lands ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous. | | | |
| Fines and Penalties .. | 58,51[illegible] | 37,289 | 16,202 |
| Miscellaneous Fees .. | 31,01[illegible] | 46,87[illegible] | 55,869 |
| Sundry Receipts, Municipal Fund | 29,84[illegible] | 14,273 | 12,9[illegible]9 |
| Do Water works ... | 3,4[illegible] | 3,561 | 1,[illegible]44 |
| Do Drainage .. | 88,13[illegible] | 40,95[illegible] | 329 |
| Do Halalcore Account ... | ... | 5,4[illegible]0 | 3,429 |
| Do Police Account ... | ... | ... | 557 |
| Do Lighting Account .. | ... | ... | 4,5[illegible]5 |
| Total...Rs. | 2,13,08[illegible] | 1,47,858 | 94,3[illegible]5 |
| Grand Total... | 23,63,787 | 29,14,672 | 30,40,524 |

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

| SOURCES OF INCOME. | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **DIRECT TAXATION.** | | | |
| House rate | 9,20,587 | 7,59,848 | 6,9,783 |
| Police Rate | 3,75,6 7 | 2,58 629 | 2,37,643 |
| Lighting Rate | 2,46,071 | 2,47,714 | 2 36,99 |
| Wheel Tax | 2,68,514 | 2,56 896 | 2,50,081 |
| License or Certificate Tax | 1,96,780 | 1,51,008 | 17,656 |
| Total...Rs. | 20,07,859 | 16,73,095 | 14,35,637 |
| **INDIRECT TAXATION.** | | | |
| Town Duties | ... | 3,03,298 | 5,94,989 |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 1,36,762 | 1,51,178 | 1,39,83 |
| Liquor Licenses | 1,20,566 | 2,49,077 | 1,23,692 |
| Land Conveyance Licenses | 12,240 | 15,692 | 10,491 |
| Total...Rs. | 2,69,568 | 7,19,245 | 8,69,002 |
| **MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.** | | | |
| Stall and Slaughter Fees, &c | 1,91,780 | 1,87,064 | 1,80,635 |
| Total...Rs. | 1,91,780 | 1,87,064 | 1,80,635 |
| **SERVICE RATES.** | | | |
| Halalcore Cess | 3,91,454 | 2,28,258 | 2,13,197 |
| Water Rate | 4,98,3.7 | 3,61,797 | 3,66,064 |
| Total...Rs. | 8,89,831 | 5,90,055 | 5,79,261 |
| **GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.** | | | |
| Towards Municipal Improvement | 73,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| Towards Police Charges | 1,87,129 | 99,882 | 99,882 |
| Do Police Rate | ... | 15,115 | 10,000 |
| Do Lighting Rate | ... | 31,250 | 10,000 |
| Total...Rs. | 2,60,129 | 1,76,247 | 1,49,882 |
| Free Lands | 2,48,756 | ... | ... |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Fines and Penalties | 11,924 | 17,442 | 15,580 |
| Miscellaneous Fees | 48,107 | 42,459 | 51,120 |
| Sundry Receipts, Municipal Fund | 12,250 | 26,874 | 26,907 |
| Do Water Works | 1,954 | 9,18 | 921 |
| Do Drainage | 70 | 567 | ... |
| Do Halalcore Account | 9,736 | 4,172 | ... |
| Do Police Account | ... | 65 | ... |
| Do Lighting Account | 110 | 48 | ... |
| Total...Rs. | 83,251 | 1,0 ,815 | 94,528 |
| Grand Total.. | 38,52,674 | 34,46,521 | 33,08,965 |

It will be observed that whereas in 1865 the income from indirect taxation was half as much as that from direct taxation in 1866, owing to the abolition of the town duties, the yield of indirect taxation was only about one-ninth of direct taxation. Direct taxation was thus forced upwards from 13 lakhs in 1865, to 20 lakhs in 1868, but has again fallen in 1869 and 1870, indirect taxation gaining ground, owing to the revival of town duties in 1869.

It is worthy of note that Government, during the past six years, contributed the insignificant sum of Rs. 7,36,258 towards municipal expenditure, which is equal to rather less than 4 per cent. of the whole revenue recovered.

COMPARISON OF SIX YEARS' ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, FROM 1865 TO 1870, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.

Before making this comparison from the two statements given above, I will reprint paras. 3, 5, 6, and 8 of the letter (No. 427 of 10th May 1865) of the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, when sanctioning the Municipal Act of 1865. They run as follows:—

3. "The principal point on which the Governor-General does not feel satisfied with the information before him relates to the financial condition and prospects of the Municipality. His Excellency observes that there are so few certain data with respect to the proceeds of the taxes, both those at present levied and those to be levied under the Bill, and that the state of the Municipal accounts is evidently so inaccurate and confused that it is quite impossible to say positively, whether for the current year there will be a deficit or a surplus. According to the Honourable Mr. Cassels, the mover of the bill (page 1 8 of the Proceedings of the Bombay Council) the estimated deficit is about 19½ lakhs of rupees for the year 1865. And though this statement was controverted by the Honourable Mr. White, yet it seems probable that the deficit at any rate is large.

5. "The President of the Bombay Council has estimated the current expenditure at 30½, against an income of 14¼ lakhs of rupees, not providing for the payment of any debt; and though the Justices can, under the present Bill, increase the house tax to 9 per cent., exclusive of a water tax not exceeding 3 per cent., a police tax not exceeding 2 per cent., and a license tax for three years, yet taking into consideration the claims already existing, and the large expenditure proposed by the bill, it seems to the Governor-General very doubtful if sufficient assets to meet all these demands upon the Municipality will be eventually forthcoming.

6. "With reference to this apparent uncertainty as to the income to be expected from the new taxes and the future assets of the Municipality, and to that part of the bill by which the town duties have been abolished, it appears to the Governor-General that before any such change was introduced, a searching inquiry should have been instituted regarding the operation of the town duties, and the probable returns to be expected from the licenses, and that it would have been better if the Bill had left it to the Justices to carry out the reform, according to the original intention of the Select Committee (*vide* para. 12 of their Report)

8. "I am moreover desired to state that the Governor-General considers it expedient that the regular income should, in the first instance, be devoted to ordinary expenditure,—great improvements of drainage, communications, &c., &c., being held to be secondary and exceptional, and to be provided for by loan if necessary, as permitted by the Bill."

How completely the apprehensions of the Government of India were justified will be apparent from what follows.

| Years. | Ordinary Income was | Ordinary Expenditure was | Deficit. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In 1865 | 21,63,787 | 49,59,342 | 25,95,555 | ...... |
| 1866 | 29,14,672 | 36,01,929 | 6,87,257 | ...... |
| 1867 | 30,40,524 | 42,16,455 | 11,75,931 | ...... |
| 1868 | 38,52,674 | 24,86,066 | ...... | 3,66,608 |
| | 1,21,71,6 7 | 1,62,63,692 | *44,58,643 | +3,66,608 |
| 1869 | 34,46,521 | 30,19,900 | ...... | ‡4 26,621 |
| 1870 | 33,08,965 | 34,14,927 | †1,05,962 | ...... |
| Total...... | 1,89,27,143 | 2,26,98,519 | 45,64,605 | 7,93,229 |
| | | Net Deficit...... | *37,71,376 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deficit up to 1868 | | 44,58,643* |
| Surplus | | 3,66,608+ |
| | | 40,92,035 |
| Less—Surplus in 1869 | 4,26,621‡ | |
| Less—Deficit in 1870 | 1,05,962† | |
| | | 3,20,659 |
| Net Deficit | | 37,71,376* |

The Corporation was thus launched, as the Government of India feared it would be, with a deficit, after deducting unadjusted advances,* of Rs. 23,32,498, and with an ordinary revenue which has never come up to the President's estimate of what was required each year for current expenditure only, *without paying any debts.*

Successful financial administration under such circumstances has, of course, been an impossibility. A crisis first arose in 1868, at the close of which year a Select Committee of the Legislative Council endeavoured to ascertain what the true position of the Municipality was, and to estimate what sum would suffice to meet all liabilities.

It reported that 15 lakhs would suffice, and this sum was ultimately advanced by the Government of India. But the actual figures given hereafter prove that this estimate was deficient by Rs. 7,76,923.

Captain Hancock in his examination also stated that he estimated that 20 lakhs would be required if every thing was to be paid off in December of 1868. But both his and the Controller's estimates were overruled.

In justice to the Controller I publish below a portion of a memorandum furnished by him to the Select Committee, wherein, after showing that IF the liabilities of subordinate funds to the municipal fund were accounted as available assets, the amount actually required would be Rs. 19,28,331, he pointed out that IF the liabilities of these subordinate funds were not treated as available assets (and clearly they were not so) the amount required would be Rs. 22,92,478.

"MEMORANDUM BY THE CONTROLLER, IN OCTOBER 1868.

"The following statements are submitted for the information of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council:—

No. 1 and 1 A of Probable Income and Expenditure, and Assets and Liabilities of the Municipal Fund, up to 31st December 1868.
No. 2 Ditto Police ditto
No. 3 Ditto Lighting ditto
No. 4 Ditto Market ditto
No. 5 Ditto Halalcore ditto
No. 6 Ditto Water Works ditto
No. 7 Ditto Drainage ditto
No. 8. Statement of the amalgamated results of the statements of probable assets and liabilities of the several funds enumerated above.
No. 9. Statement showing the net probable expenditure and income during the year ending 31st December 1868.
No. 10. Statement showing excess of probable assets and liabilities on 31st December 1868, compared with that on the 31st December 1867.
No. 11. Memo. showing the distribution and appropriation of house rate and supplementary market loan.
No. 12. Statement showing the deficit in several Municipal Funds from 1865 to 1868 (with Notes A and B) called for in letter No. 231, dated 8th instant, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

"2. It should be remembered that the amount invested as below, in immoveable property, and shown as "Assets" in statements Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 7, is yet not available as cash.

| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. Workshop and Store Shed ... | 1,19,595 2 1 | |
| No. 2. Girgaum Police Building ... | 34,000 0 0 | |
| | | 1,53,595 2 1 |
| No. 4. New Market on the Esplanade ... | 2,92,148 5 11 | |
| Null Bazaar Market... | 1,36,872 4 7 | |
| | 4,29,020 10 6 | |
| Less Market Loan already raised in 1867 | 3,50,000 0 0 | |
| | | 79,020 10 6 |
| Slaughter House at Bandora ... | | 2,11,806 15 4 |
| No. 7. Panwell Brick Factory ... | | 1,59,586 9 11 |
| | | 6,14,009 5 10 |
| Add— | | |
| Excess of Liabilities over Assets on all Funds, as per Statements Nos. 8 and 9 ... | 6,42,933 8 4 | |
| Supposed bad debts | 3,23,404 0 0 | |
| | | 9,66,337 8 4 |
| Ditto outstanding collections at the end of the year, not being immediately recoverable... | | 5,47,984 14 0 |
| | | 21,18,331 12 2 |
| Deduct for Establishments not required to be paid until after 1st January 1869 ... | | 1,90,000 0 0 |
| Amount required ... | | †19,28,331 12 2 |

"4. The above summary shows the results when all the funds are amalgamated, but the following details represent the condition of the Municipality when the market and halalcore accounts only are taken as belonging to the Municipal fund proper, and the remaining funds are treated as separate and distinct from the latter.

"Municipal Fund up to 31st December 1868"—

| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Excess of Expenditure over Income .. | | 2,98,808 12 7 |
| Workshop and Store Shed.. | | 1,19,595 2 1 |
| Irrecoverable House Rate and Wheel and License Taxes.. | | 1,75,527 0 0 |
| Funds required in lieu of outstanding Rates and Taxes not immediately recoverable.. | | 2,19,889 0 4 |
| | | 8,13,819 15 0 |
| Market Account— | | |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income | 1,05,948 4 8 | |
| Do on account of New Market and Null Bazaar Market | 79,020 10 6 | |
| Slaughter Houses | 2,11,806 15 4 | |
| | | 3,96,775 14 6 |
| Carried forward...Rs. | | 12,10,595 13 6 |

| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought over... | | 12,10,595 13 6 |
| Halalcore Account— | | |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income | 5,02,252 3 10 | |
| Irrecoverable Cess | 97,196 0 0 | |
| Funds required in lieu of outstanding "Cess" not immediately recoverable | 13,078 0 0 | |
| | | 6,12,526 3 10 |
| | | 18,23,122 1 4 |
| Due by Water Works Account to the Municipal Fund not immediately recoverable | 3,37,702 11 5 | |
| Do by Police Account do | 26,012 4 4 | |
| Do Lighting do do | 1,26,674 3 1 | |
| Less to Credit | 31,032 11 1 | |
| | | 95,641 8 0 |
| Amount required .. Rupees | | 22,92,478 9 1 |

The above memo. shows the Controller's estimate at the end of 1868 of the sum required to set the Municipality free at say 23 lakhs, which is rather less than the net deficit at close of 1865. But the Deficit Statement given above shows that the accumulated deficit at the close of 1868 was Rs. 40,92,035. This had been met by cash and loans in the following manner up to the end of 1868:—

| | | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| 1st January 1865 | Cash balance ... | 81,791 |
| 1865 | Borrowed from Drainage Notes... | 6,98 965 |
| | Elphinstone Circle Sales ... | 62,768 |
| 1866 | Borrowed from Drainage ... | 3,30,625 |
| | Elphinstone Circle Sales ... | 69,956 |
| 1867 and 1868 | Borrowed from Debenture Loans... | *3,29,450 |
| | Total Cash... | 15,66,555 |
| | Add Unadjusted Advances prior to 1865 adjusted | + 2,63,057 |
| | | 18,29,6 2 |
| | Deduct Cash Balance, Bank and Office, 31st December 1868 ... | 14,500 |
| | Total Cash and Loans made use of | 18,15,112 |
| | Deficit in four years, 1865 to 1868.. | 40,92,035 |
| | Net remaining Deficit, 31st December 1868 | 22,76,923 |
| | To pay which we had 15 lakhs loan .. | 15,00,000 |
| | Therefore the loan was too small by .. | 7,76,923 |

The accuracy of the Controller's estimate of 1868 (it is within Rs. 16,000 of the actuals as shown above) is thus clearly established.

It will be seen that while the sum by which the 15 lakhs loan was deficient, was about 7¾ lakhs in 1868, that is about the sum which the Auditors, as I have ascertained from them, find was still required at the close of 1870 to set our finances in order, for although the position of affairs materially improved in 1869 and 1870 by Rs. 3,20,659, yet this sum was, as has already been stated, required to supplement the extra cost of the markets.

This is the detail of the Loans remaining due on 31st December 1870:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Market Loans......... | Rs. 6,15,000 | Having currency for between 15 & 16 years more |
| House Rate Loan ... | 11,23,000 | |
| Govt. Loan of 15 lakhs. | 12 87 500 | Payable by monthly instalments in 8 years. |
| | 30,25,500 | |
| New Bank of Bombay Cash Credit account ... | 1,42,574 | |
| | Rs. 31,68,034 | |

Against this balance, which is equivalent to about one year's income, I have already recorded new works costing Rs. 20,02,460; the balance has gone to provide for the deficits detailed in preceding paragraphs. I have already, under the head of markets, proposed that a further sum of not less than the extra 5 lakhs of rupees which have been spent on markets and slaughter-houses should be raised to meet whatever may be the existing deficit.

I have only to add that the present law regarding Debenture Loans is most crude and cumbersome, while the currency of such loans (20 years) is too short. Loans for important miscellaneous public improvements should be spread over not less than 30 years. Loans for greater works, such as Drainage and Water-supply, should be extended to seventy-five years, as has, I believe, been recommended by the highest sanitary authorities in England. The burdens of existing ratepayers will thus be materially lightened.

CONCLUSION.

Imagine a steamer despatched to sea, ill-found in stores and coal, on the eve of stormy weather, without chart or compass, having in tow the unmanageable hulk of an old wreck, yet required to force its way at speed through an almost unknown channel abounding with rocks and shoals!

Thus was the Municipality launched in 1865, in the lowering sunset of Bombay's imaginary prosperity, impeded by an unascertained deficit; much expected, much absolutely necessary to be done at once—no statistics, and a new and intricate system of taxation to be worked out!

What wonder if the steamer has touched some rocks and shoals in its perilous passage; if some cargo has been cast overboard; at least the health and comfort of the passengers has been well cared for, and their lives are safe!!

With this picture before us, it is certain that whatever form the new Municipal Constitution may take, it will be started on a new voyage with an ascertained financial position, and a clear way. But it is quite as important that the ship should be retrimmed and the cargo readjusted, in other words, that the whole system of taxation should be revised, partly in the manner I have suggested for the direct taxes, but chiefly by reducing direct, and increasing indirect, taxation, thus spreading the burthen over the masses. Let the ballast also, that is the dead weight of loans, be better distributed over the ship's bottom, and let what remnants remain of the old hulk behind be cut adrift.

Lastly, let the agents or owners of the ship find it well in all stores and supplies, and retain in their own hands its accounts and money matters. The captain and crew will have ample occupation in navigating the ship at speed amid the many dangers of the Indian Ocean, and in watching over the health and safety of the passengers. Let the new Town Council then retain, in its own hands, all financial control and take with it the duty of adjusting or imposing taxation. It will be for the executive, working in the interests first of the whole city and afterwards of each district, to urge the need for expenditure, to get as much as it can, and to spend it to the best advantage. It was unreasonable to expect success from a system whereby the executive was at one and the same time expected to spend money and to save it, and also to carry through fair and foul weather the entire odium of taxation.

But beyond all this, I would earnestly urge upon the consideration of Government and the Justices, the great desirability of administering the future of this great city from one central point. The idea is not mine. It has been suggested to me by one better able than most of us take a comprehensive and statesmanlike view of such questions, that an admirable opportunity now offers, in organizing the future Town Council and the Port Trust, for creating one body which shall deal intelligently with the vast interests of this town. The interests of the town and of the port are not conflicting, though present piecemeal administration makes them appear to be so. In this City we have not only a Municipality, but an embryo Port Trust, a Harbour Board, an Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, and a Collector‡ of Bombay.

These different bodies, all pulling at different points against each other, petty antagonisms must and do arise, and the town suffers.

It is for the interest of the State and of the city alike that this friction should cease, and the city be administered from one centre. Great reduction in expenditure, increased efficiency, and a lightening of the taxpayers' burthens must follow such a change, the details of which it would be premature to discuss now.

In conclusion I desire to record my earnest and hearty thanks to those who have accompanied and helped me to con the ship in this perilous and uncertain five years' voyage. With few and unimportant exceptions all have worked heartily together and with a will, and if the journey has been made needlessly perilous, if it has not been so successful as it might have been, it has been the fault of the unskilful and perhaps reckless captain alone, not of the crew who have worked with and obeyed him so cheerfully.

But whatever have been the captain's faults and shortcomings, he can say from his heart, that from first to last he has thought only of the future benefit of the city, the present health and comfort of those committed to his care.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 13th September 1871.

---

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * Market Loan ... | Rs. | 3,50,000 |
| Do. Supplementary Loan ... | | 2,65,000 |
| | | 6,15,000 |
| House Rate Loan ... | | 11,23,000 |
| | Rs. | 17,38,000 |
| Deduct— | | |
| New Works from Loans up to 1868 ... | 11,15,706 | |
| Investment in Government Securities up to 1868 ... | 2,92,844 | |
| | | 14,08,550 |
| | Rs. | 3,29,450 |
| + Unadjusted Advances, Municipal Fund (1st January 1865) ... | Rs. | 7,66,108 |
| Do do Drainage Fund (1st January 1865) | | 30,794 |
| | Rs. | 7,96,902 |
| Deduct— | | |
| Due to Drainage Fund 1st January 1865. | 5,41,248 | |
| Less—Received by writing off of Drainage Debt | 3,35,248 | |
| | | 2,06,000 |
| | | 5,90,902 |
| Less— | | |
| Unpaid debt of Water Works on 31st December 1868... | 3,12,012 | |
| Due by Government of Bombay, 31st December 1868 ... | 15,833 | |
| | | 3,27,845 |
| | Rs. | 2,63,057 |

‡ With the completion of the survey the appointment of Collector will be unnecessary: the whole Land Revenue recovered by him is only Rs. ,6 ,00. An experienced Survey officer will alone be required; the land revenue can be easily recovered by Municipal agency. The Superintendence of Stamps might be placed under the Mint; that of Stationery be handed over to the Commissariat.

* Unadjusted advances in 1865 amounted to Rs. 2,63,057 for former years.

† If the debt due by Government on account of water rate up to the end of this year be speedily adjusted, this amount will be affected to extent to which such debt is so adjusted.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 17th Sept., 10-20 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind light south-westerly, thermometer 75, barometer 29·95, rainfall 60 cents.

CANNANORE, 17th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·990, rainfall 2 inches 18 cents.

VINGORLA, 17th Sept., 11-45 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 7 cents.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Turkey, 16th September, 5-21 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 32 hours 41 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th September, 12 NOON, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 31 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 16th September, 2-5? P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours, 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th September, 11-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 12 hours 48 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th September is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 0 24 | 0 5 |
| " Calcutta | 16 30 | 0 17 |
| " Madras | 0 11 | 0 8 |

## INDIAN ITEMS.

THE hearing of the case of the Jomurpur rioters, lying under sentence of death in the Azimgurh jail, has been postponed *sine die*, owing to there being only one Judge of the High Court in Allahabad, whereas two are required to confirm death sentences. There is something wrong here. Riots and outrages, setting the Government completely at defiance, are becoming far too common. When the charge is brought home to the offenders, punishment should be prompt and decisive.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA MILK.—The milk grievance is again attracting attention in Calcutta, and well it may, as the milk is said to be so lavishly (and so carelessly) watered, that lobsters, we mean shrimps, are of common occurrence in metropolitan cream jugs! A contemporary declares that any one who may enter into an engagement with a *goala* for the supply of milk will be openly informed that he can have the liquid pure at the rate of six, seven, or eight seers for the rupee; three-quarters milk and one quarter water, at the rate of twelve seers for the rupee; and half-and-half (or the stage of shrimp developments) at the rate of sixteen seers for the rupee. But this is not the worst, for the milkman, even if you arrange for the most expensive article, begins to supply you very soon with the crustacean variety. But even *this* is not the worst, for the milk to which the milkman adds water is not milk, but a solution of chalk, so that in Calcutta they have to pay one rupee for sixteen seers of whitewash with shrimps in it!—*Ibid.*

WE see that Mr. G. S. Fagan, the First Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, has obtained an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.—*Englishman*, Sept. 14.

THE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.—There appears to have been a large falling off in the trade of Chittagong during the year 1870-71 as compared with the previous year. The port dues and miscellaneous receipts have fallen from Rs. 19,596 and Rs. 1,504 to Rs. 17,039 and Rs. 203, principally owing to there having been a decrease of 13 ships carrying 8,522 tons in the European trade. In the number of native craft there has been a decrease of 104 vessels, which is attributed to many of those formerly employed in the trade being declared unseaworthy, and the loss of six vessels during the south-west monsoon. The improvements of the port have till lately been progressing but slowly, owing to the want of funds, and the difficulty in procuring labourers for work at the jetty, but the river has been re-buoyed throughout. The Commissioner recommends the construction of a floating jetty, and additions to the present jetty, and this has been referred to the Public Works Department.—*Ibid.*

PROFITABLE SPORTING.—There is a chance for tiger-slayers to combine sport with profit. The Board of Revenue have offered a reward of Rs. 300 for every tiger killed in the Nullamalla Hills in the Kurnool district. We expect to hear of several packing up their rifles, and starting for that delightful part of the country.—*Madras Mail.*

BEWARE OF SWEETMEATS.—A Bengali has found out the cause of the evils that oppress his countrymen; and not only that, but he has also found out the remedy. According to this gentleman, the native sweetmeats do the mischief. The remedy is for the people to eat bread, and then he thinks there would soon be a millennium. Two good things among many others will be, that the people will become better-looking, and the doctors' fees will not have to be paid so often! The latter may prove true; but we doubt about the first. We know people who eschew sweetmeats, and take a fair quantity of bread; but who are not at all remarkable for their beauty.—*Ibid.*

WE are happy to learn that Sir William Muir's daughter, whose dangerous illness prevented his Honor from being present at Roorkee on the prize-day, is now rapidly recovering.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.—We have lately had more than one instance brought to our notice of the *widow* of a soldier having been deprived of the "subsistence allowance" granted her under the regulations, on the plea of her being in service! We cannot but believe the proceeding to be against the spirit of the regulations. We are aware of the rule by which soldiers' *wives* are, while in private employ, deprived of their pay, &c., but we have never heard, nor do we believe in the existence of any order forbidding a *widow* seeking to add to her too scanty means on pain of losing the "subsistence allowances" granted her by the State. If such an order exists, we would suggest, with due respect, that the sooner it is rescinded the better. But should it not exist, the sooner the Controller of Military Accounts makes his ruling on the subject *public*, the better. Such a ruling would be the means of preventing much injustice to members of the most helpless and unprotected section of society.—*Ibid.*

INDIGO MANUFACTURE is fast drawing to a close all over the country, and it becomes still more evident that the crop will be considerably under the original estimate. In Bengal, as a whole, the season will long be remembered as one of the most disastrous on record, and the same remark may be made regarding the North-West, notably of the Benares districts, in some parts of which the season has been almost an entire failure. Tirhoot and Chumparun, which did so well in the early manufacture, are falling off considerably in their second cuttings. Altogether there is not now reason to expect a crop of more than 95,000 maunds, of which about 30,000 have already been sold for arrival at full prices.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 4.

THE IMPORT TRADE OF CALCUTTA continues dull, the long-expected demand for the North-West having so far only shown itself to a very limited extent. This is doubtless partly owing to the great interruption in the means of communication by the late floods, the breakdown of railway and other bridges and the impassable state of the roads throughout the country. Dealers complain that their goods are accumulating at the large stations, and till they hear of more progress in sales it is hardly likely that they will enter on extensive new operations. The local trade, especially with the Eastern markets, has also been much interrupted by the inundations in several districts, and it is feared that the heavy losses the people have sustained in the destruction of their cattle and early rice crop must limit their buying power for some time to come. In prices there has not been much change; importers have on the whole been showing firmness, but the almost simultaneous arrival of several steamers with large cargoes has sensibly increased "stock," and as recent telegrams report a large export for August, and as nearly the whole of it has been shipped by the Suez Canal, a greater desire to sell may be expected. Existing prices do not cover the latest Manchester cost, but the market is so abundantly supplied that material improvement is expected.—*Ibid.*

THE Keyake Kovilagom, Rajah of Calicut, has petitioned the local municipality to close a certain road "as it is now frequented by low-caste people whose presence causes defilement to the higher castes, who have a greater right to the road." The Commissioners regret they cannot humour His Highness.—*Pioneer.*

A RAID.—It is reported by the *Indian Public Opinion* that a raid into the Goorgaon district has been made by a party from the Ulwar State, and about eighty cattle were carried forcibly off from the village of Mewalla, in British territory. In retaliation, our men are reported to have gone over the border and set fire to the village of Adupore, in the Ulwar State.—*Ibid.*

REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITES.—The *Panama Herald* declares that an efficacious native Indian remedy for snake-bites has long been employed in many parts of the interior of Central America. The composition is made by adding to a bottle of alcohol, of at least 35° strength, the contents of the gall-bladders of as many poisonous snakes as can be procured. A thimble-full of this mixture is swallowed by the person bitten, and about as much is rubbed in over the bitten part. This is homœopathy with a vengeance.—*Ibid.*

THE Local Committee of the N. W. P. appointed for the purposes of the International Exhibition of 1872 is composed as follows:—President—The Hon. C. A. Turner. Members—Mr. Carbery, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Major T. Denneby, Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, Mr. R. M. Edwards, Mr. W. A. Forbes, C. B., His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Mr. W. S. Halsey, Captain A. M. Lang, Mr. F. M. Lind, Mr. F. O. Mayne, C. B., Mr. W. Oldham, Mr. W. C. Plowden, Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, Colonel H. Ramsay C. B., Mr. G. Ricketts, C. B., Mr. J. W. Sherer, C. S. I., Sir J. Wemyss, Bart., Mr. H. D. Willock. Member and Honorary Secretary—Mr. W. Tyrrell.

THE NAGODE COURT MARTIAL.—We hear that the Nagode court of inquiry still hangs fire. The native witnesses lag behind; it is not improbable that days may elapse before these gentlemen make their first move towards Nagode. It is too bad that better arrangements could not have been made to ensure the arrival at Nagode of some ten or dozen people within four-and-twenty hours of each other. We are induced to call attention to this Court again, because we understand our former remarks have resulted in procuring a bed each for the occupants of the dâk bungalow; but for this, one or two of these gentlemen might have fallen victims to cobras or other venomous snakes which appear to abound at Nagode, and to have taken the bungalow on a long lease.—*Ibid.*

A WRITER in the *Lucknow Times*, whether a Mahomedan or not we cannot decide, states that it is well known that the Sewatees, and other fanatical tribes on the N. W. frontier, "have agents in all the great towns of India, tempting ignorant Mahomedans to their ruin." Nevertheless our contemporary does not anticipate any disturbance, even in the Punjab; for "we do not," he says, "understand how the Umritsur butcher murderers could have anything to do with a conspiracy with a Mahomedan element in it. That Mahomedan fanatics should consent to combine with a sect who have lately displayed such sanguinary hostility to their religion is to us perfectly incomprehensible, for, mind you, beef-eating is a point of honour with every fanatic Mahomedan."

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—We were mistaken, when writing a few days ago, about the positions of the three camps that are to be near Delhi. We described them as being one at the old cantonment, Delhi, and the other two, two or three miles on either side. It is now known that one is to be at the old cantonment; another between Seeta Ramka Serai and Bussie on the Rhotuck road, about five miles from Delhi and the same distance from the old cantonment. The third camp will probably be at a place called Bagh Mochie on the Goorgaon road, seven miles from Delhi, and about the same distance from the last-named camp and about due south from it. But the only water procurable here will be from wells, and possibly another position may be chosen. It will be thus seen the distances between the camps is considerably greater than we had supposed.—*Id.*

ANOTHER *lathee* disturbance occurred only a few days ago. A indigo-planter was at the fair held at Poora, when a lunatic wandering fakir turned on his Punjabi servant, who in return knocked him to the ground. The disturbance did not end here, for the crowd around took up the holy man's quarrel, and it needed a stout heart and a good stout stick to keep them at bay. We are glad to say that this proved successful, for the crowd, after muttering sulkily, turned on their heels, and departed. Why should fakirs be tolerated? The natives do not pay them the respect which we do. I saw myself a Hindu servant in my compound throwing stones at a dirty ruffian who was begging alms, and all the other servants were grinning.—*Pioneer.*

A SUM of Rs. 8,635 is not forthcoming in the Kamroop Treasury. Part of the defalcation arises from four bags supposed to contain Rs. 1000 each, being found to have only double pice in them! The Sub-Treasurer has had to make good the loss.

FOURTEEN couple of fox hounds are now, we hear, on their way out for the Bangalore Hunt.—*Bangalore Herald.*

ALLIGATORS.—A correspondent, on whose word we can rely, informs us that one result of the inundation in Bengal has been the appearance of alligators in places where they have not been known before, and that the maidan in Calcutta as well as the suburbs of Calcutta have been visited by those monsters of the deep.—*Englishman.*

CHOLERA.—We are sorry to hear that several cases of cholera have occurred in Triplicane. We are not surprised at this; for the place has long been known as one of the dirtiest in Madras. The graves are close to the houses in many places.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 15.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A serious case of embezzlement of large sums of money entrusted to certain village revenue officers has been just detected in the North Arcot district, Gudiatthum north taluk; and the Collector, with praiseworthy candour, says that he "believes that the examination of village accounts so repeatedly enjoined upon the revenue inspectors is not made, and that the omission of this important duty is not confined to any one taluk, but is general throughout the district."—*Id.*

## PORT CANNING COMPANY.

IN accordance with the advertisement, a meeting of the above company was held on Thursday at the registered office of the company of Calcutta, for the purpose of passing the liquidators' report, showing the manner in which the winding-up had been conducted. Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee in the chair.

The following shareholders were present:—Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.; W. J. Judge, Esq.; Sadanand Balcrishna, Esq.; Baboo Shamachurn Mullick; Baboo Pearychand Mittra as attorney for Rajmohun Dutt; H. M. Rustomjee, Esq.; C. M. Rustomjee, Esq.; Captain A. S. Leisk; Captain J. S. Donohoy; J. Suell, Esq.; J. C. Orr, Esq., as attorney for R. R. Robertson, Esq., and as executor to estate of J. G. Hicks, Esq.; A. G. Roussac, Esq.; G. A. Kneebone, Baboo Bhobajaney Churn Mittra; Baboo Amritololl Mitter; Baboo Juggavun Khimjee; H. W. Gladstone, Esq.; A. L. Agabeg, Esq.; Baboo Kallachund Chunder; Baboo Rommanath Dutt; J. Hutchinson, Esq., as attorney for J. Garvin, Esq.; Baboo Hurnarain Sonee; M. H. Mehta; Baboo Salagram Khana.

The report having been accepted as read, Baboo Shamachurn Mullick proposed the following resolution—"That in consideration of the valuable services rendered by Mr. M. R. DeQuadros as chairman of the Bombay Reconstruction Committee of the Port Canning Company, a gratuity of Rs. 1,000 be presented to him. Also that the sum of Rs. 2,000 be voted to Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee in recognition of his services as the Bombay agent of the company, and as compensation for the loss of his appointment under the arrangements made by the new company."

Mr. Kneebone said, with reference to the proposition before the meeting, that all were aware of the difficulties which the Chairman of the Bombay Committee had had in bringing affairs to their present state. It was with great difficulty that he got the Bombay shareholders to meet together and to consider the reconstruction scheme which, he hoped, would before long yield a good dividend. He thought that, taking into consideration the valuable services he had rendered to the company they were bound to give him some compensation. With reference to the agent rewarded, he had occupied the same position on the other side. He had lost his appointment under the new arrangements, and he thought that the gratuity proposed was deserved. He would therefore second the proposition.

Baboo Peary Chand Mitter as a late director wished to submit a few observations. The resolution just moved proposed to give a bonus to one and a compensation to another, and in his opinion very justly so, because from the former gentleman the reconstruction scheme had emanated. They had had great difficulty in selecting an agent. They had employed Mr. Bayne. After his sudden death there was really great difficulty in securing the services of a competent gentleman. After mature deliberation they had appointed Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee on a moderate salary, with the understanding that the appointment was a permanent one. He had now lost his appointment, and it was nothing but just and reasonable, taking his valuable services into consideration, that the compensation now proposed should be given. He could wish the amount were larger, but he would not move an amendment to that effect, but only that it be accepted and passed.

The resolution, on being put to the vote, was declared carried.

Mr. Sadanud Balchrisna said that, in submitting the liquidators' report, it was not necessary to make any observations, but that he should be happy to answer any enquiries or suggestions that might be made.

Mr. Kneebone then proposed the following resolution:—"That the final accounts and report of the liquidators be adopted, and that the manner in which their liquidation has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of, be approved, the company being dissolved from this day, that the books and papers belonging to the old company be handed over to the new company.

The resolution was seconded by Baboo Bhobajanny Churn Mitter, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chair was then proposed, and the meeting separated.

## EXECUTION OF BISHEN SINGH.

BISHEN SINGH, the murderer of Moonshee Jaishee Ram, was executed yesterday morning at the Central Jail, Lahore. The gallows was erected in the Jail garden, and with the exception of the presence of a number of European residents and officials, the execution was private. Bishen Sing, since his condemnation, maintained a firm demeanour to the last. Almost his only reference to the murder during his imprisonment was to the effect that such should be done to all unjust Judges. He was an educated Kooka and used to read the Granth in the city to a few of that sect, he being able to read and write Gurmukhi and Hindee. He took his Granth to prison with him, and it is noteworthy that he bequeathed it to his chief Ram Singh, to whom it is to be sent. At the place of execution he showed some repugnance at being touched by the executioner, a man of the *mehter* caste. When he approached to adjust the noose he made a movement as if wishing to do it himself. On the bolt being drawn, death must have ensued almost immediately. By a special order his body was not delivered to his relatives, but burned within the jail precincts. His ashes however were delivered to his sons, who under a police guard took them to the Ravee to commit them to the river, according to the forms of their religion.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 12.

## AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, dated 22nd to 24th Aug.

THE day before yesterday, by permission of the Ameer, the Turkish and the Bokhara envoys waited on His Highness and communicated compliments of the King of Bokhara. They remained in durbar for about half an hour, and nothing further than friendly conversation took place.

The day before yesterday, by order of the Ameer, two Heratee infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments, and one battery of artillery, having moved from the plain near the Bala Hissar, encamped in the Beenee Hissar plain, which is wider than that of Bala Hissar, with a view to practising there. Last year, also, reviews of the whole of the troops at Cabul were held at this place.

Yesterday Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan (son of Sirdar Shureef Khan) arrived in Cabul with ten or twelve sowars and waited on the Ameer. He states that he left Herat on the same day that Shah Murd Khan (Barukzai) and Meer Akbor Ahmed Khan (Governor of Jellalabad) reached that place, and Shahgassee Attaoollah Khan and Sirdar Shah Pussund Khan had determined to leave two or three days after him for Cabul, and that it is expected that they must have started; also that Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan (younger brother of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan) had sent Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan (son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan) to the Cabul troops at Furrah under a guard of some sowars. The Ameer spoke very encouragingly to Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan, and gave him permission to live in his house.

A few men of the Toorkistan army and a few of the army at Furrah having deserted, had returned to their homes. The Ameer has given orders to arrest and send them back to their regiments. Some of the sepoys of the Heratee infantry regiments at Cabul had also deserted and gone towards Herat. They have been apprehended on the road and placed in confinement.

Officials of the Jellalabad dufter have come to Cabul to give accounts for the past year, and are occupied in preparing the same.

Meer Surrah Beg Khan, late Meer of Kulab, sent a petition to the Ameer to the effect that he has been at Cabul for sometime past, and has heard nothing about his family since then; and that, should His Highness permit him, he would leave his son at Cabul, go himself to Toorkistan to see his family, and return to Cabul in two months. In reply to this, the Ameer sent him an epistle to the following effect:—

"Very good, you can leave your son and nephew at Cabul, God willing, permission will be given to you after twenty or twenty-two days to go to Turkistan to see your family."

At the time Abdool Kurreem Khan, Toksaba, a Bokhara envoy, was allowed to return to Bokhara, the Ameer told him that the Bokhara authorities should devote themselves to watch their border, as Meer Surrah Beg Khan would be permitted to proceed beyond Cabul territory. His Highness has therefore promised to accede to the Meer's request after the above period, in order that the above envoy may be able to reach Bokhara and to warn its authorities to guard their border.

GREAT EFFICACY OF DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL IN CONSUMPTION.—The happiest results have attended the use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in consumption. Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Senior Surgeon, Leominster Union, thus records its efficacy in two cases of consumption: "The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male) hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

## LADAK.

THE following items of intelligence have been received from the Joint Commissioner in Ladakh:—

I have received a visit from a party of Pathan traders of the Povinda tribe. Most of them are now in Leh for the first time. They state that the condition of Afghanistan and of the countries beyond, with which they have been in the habit of trading, is such as to induce them to look out for other trade-openings. Some members of their confraternity, notably one Atta Mahomed Khan, who had before traded to Yarkund, turned their attention this way, and hearing of the new free trade-route, a party of them have come up this year with a few goods to make an experimental visit to Yarkund. Not knowing that this road was so good as it is, they had left their camels in the Punjab and trusted to hired horses, but they declare having seen the road thus far that it is quite passable for camels, and that, if the remaining portion is equally good and their experimental trade a success, they will next year bring up their own animals. Many of their tribe, also, they say, will follow their example; in fact, they represent themselves as to some extent a deputation sent up merely as pioneers of the new line. They say that they are much pleased hitherto with the facilities of the route (they have come up through Kooloo and Lahoo), the freedom of the grazing and the absence of exactions; but they have considerable difficulty in making carriage arrangements onwards from Leh.

The karayakash (or carriage contractors) insist on full payment in advance, in order to pay off their creditors, and are besides disinclined to start before news comes in from Turkistan. The Povinda traders are anxious to start at once so as to catch the first market, and with their numbers laugh at the fears of the karayakash; but they object to pay in advance and, besides, find it difficult to raise money on their goods in the present state of the currency. Chilkees are valueless at present in the market, and no one will engage to pay in Garbundee silver and gold till the arrival of the kafila.

I have, however, suggested a compromise to both parties, viz., that the karayakash shall accept a third of their carriage-money in cash, and the rest in bills payable to their order after the arrival of the Yarkund kafila, and with which they can pay their debts; and I have placed the Povinda traders, in communication with a merchant (Tara Sing's agent) who agrees to buy a sufficient quantity of their goods on similar terms if they can agree as to price. All the parties have consented to the principle of the arrangement and are now engaged in settling details.

## THE PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE PUNJAB.

THE following letter appears in *Indian Public Opinion* of the 12th:—

SIR,—As I have learnt from various sources that a considerable amount of needless alarm at present exists among a portion of the Christian population of Anarkullie, I think that some good may be done by my informing them, through your columns, that nothing is known to the local authorities which could afford the slightest reasonable ground for apprehension. If it was otherwise, they may rest assured that Government would be immediately informed of any danger that might exist, and that, pending its orders, no possible precaution would be neglected. No officer would be consulting his own interests who should keep back from Government any important information affecting the welfare of the district in which he resides, and our previous experience in this country is calculated to make us err, if we err at all, rather on the side of reporting too much, than on that of reporting too little.

It is of course known that we have sources of information which are not available to the general public, and as we are in constant communication with each other, and would receive early intimation from neighbouring districts of any movements likely in any way to affect this district, it would reflect the greatest discredit upon us, if preparations for a rising, even of the most insignificant sect, could go on long without coming to our knowledge. And if anything is impossible in this country, it may safely be pronounced that a combined rising of Sikhs and Mahomedans, such as you have yourself hinted at, is at the present time impossible.

Many utterly false rumours have been in circulation during the past week, some of which have been traced to persons who should have known better than to give them currency. Surely such persons should remember that it is the part of fools to spread alarming intelligence without having ascertained that it is actually true, and that it is a cowardly thing to frighten women with stories which they do not themselves believe to be true.

Some of those rumours every one now knows to have had not the slightest foundation whatever. Another, to which I need not more particularly allude, will be proved false when this day has passed over, and before your paper appears. These things ought to encourage those who have been alarmed to believe the assurances now held out to them that there is nothing to fear. But if anything more is wanting, I may remind them that it was only last year that a panic existed at Allahabad, and that three years ago there was another at Meerut, and that in both cases there was not the slightest real ground for alarm. It would be a disgrace to a large station like this, which should set an example to the smaller stations scattered over the province, if it were to allow itself to be frightened by a few mischief-makers, merely because two serious crimes have been committed by lunatics, quite unconnected with each other, and neither of whom, so far as appears, was prompted to the act by any other.

In conclusion, may I ask those from whom I have received anonymous communications to sign their names to anything of which they think it desirable that I should be informed. It would be absurd to suppose that I should wish to injure them, and they may rest assured that I shall give their names no unnecessary publicity, but it is impossible to make any useful enquiry into the truth of indefinite statement, unless I know to whom I can apply for further particulars.—I am, &c.,

D. G. BARKLEY, Depy. Commr.

Lahore, 11th September 1871.

## "ON THE COURSE IN THE MORNING."

(*Englishman.*)

As the racing season is fast approaching, I have again ventured out on the Maidan to take a look at the horses, and, judging from the capital entries already taken up, the Barrackpore race-meeting bids fair to open the ball on this side of India with first-rate sport. Although the season has been an unusually wet one, it does not appear to have put a stop to some of the horses doing good work, though others are very backward. With the races so near at hand, the number of horses now in training is but small as compared with last season, still I anticipate a fair share of success from some of the stables I have seen (the names of the horses I shall notice hereafter). I believe Bengal will still be able to hold her own against the crack Arabs and Walers that appeared so prominent at the late Bangalore meeting. If reports are true, Satellite will be in Calcutta, and carry off all our best prizes. The knowing ones report him to be a "Clinker," but for my part I see nothing in his public form to warrant such confidence in him, despite the high figure paid for him on his arrival in Bombay. I fancy there are lots of horses in Calcutta who would beat Melbourne at such a vast difference of weights as they ran at in Bangalore, 3 stone 3 pounds. If they failed, they would certainly not be worth a feed of corn for racing purposes. But as I commenced this with a view of giving your readers a list of some of the horses now in training in different stables in Calcutta, I will not further delay, and with the assistance of my little bay cob, to carry me safe to the race-course and back daily, I shall, I hope, in future be able to keep your sporting readers well informed of the doings "on the course in the morning" throughout the racing season.

"HORSES IN TRAINING IN CALCUTTA."

| | |
|---|---|
| **MR. HUNTER'S STABLE BREED.** | |
| Queen of Hearts | Australian. |
| Snowdrop | Ditto. |
| Highlander | Arab. |
| **ESAU BIN CURTAS'S STABLE.** | |
| Ib-na-Sabeel | Arab. |
| Good Sir | Ditto. |
| Budder | Ditto. |
| Milkman | Ditto. |
| And others, names unknown. | |
| **MR. SEVENTANK'S STABLE.** | |
| Centurion | Australian. |
| The Wizard | Ditto. |
| The Student | Ditto. |
| Moonlight | English. |
| Miss Trelawny | Ditto. |
| Camelia | Ditto. |
| Gipsy | C. B. |
| Countess | Ditto. |
| Recluse | Arab. |
| Prince Regent | Ditto. |
| Acrobat | Ditto. |
| And others, names unknown. | |
| **THE COLONEL'S STABLE.** | |
| Locomotive | C. B. |
| Acteon | Arab. |
| Ikbal | Ditto. |
| A Bay Filly | English. |
| **THOMAS SMITH AND CO.'S STABLE.** | |
| Castle Hill | English. |
| The Steward | Ditto. |
| Top Sawyer | Ditto. |
| Red Eagle | Australian. |
| Victoria | Ditto. |
| Wahabee | Arab. |
| The Cardinal | Ditto. |
| Sycophant | C. B. |
| Eruption | Ditto. |
| **MR. FROST'S STABLE.** | |
| Kilmore | Australian. |
| Flying Fish | Ditto. |
| Syrian | Arab. |
| Lexington | Ditto. |
| **COOKE AND CO.'S STABLES.** | |
| Northern Australian | Australian. |

SPECTATOR.

## PUBLIC WORKS, MADRAS.
### 1870-71.

THE original Imperial grant for public works in this Presidency was Rs. 81,46,200, subsequently reduced to Rs. 76,71,200. Six lakhs were appropriated to Military works Agricultural works had Rs. 34,76,200 appropriated to them. The allotment to new Agricultural works was Rs. 22,28,169, while the expenditure was only Rs. 8,00,020. The outlay from local funds was 23¼ lakhs, bring 8 lakhs less than the grant. The expenditure on the Madras Water Supply Project during the year was Rs. 1,22,255. Operations at Lake St. Lawrence on the Neilgherries, which are being conducted by Mr. McIvor on the silting process, have been continued during the year. Mr. McIvor has been silting out a saddle for for the permanent escape. He has got down a depth of 45 feet and has met with a large sheet of rock which has prevented his going any further. A detailed contour survey and sections of the bund site and adjoining country are under preparation.—*Madras Athenæum.*

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ............ £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ............ £ 800,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight............1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ............1s. 10½d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ............243 Francs.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Kurrachee.
Lahore.
Hongkong.

Calcutta.
Madras.
Agra.
Shanghai.

Edinburgh.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per ann., subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
At 4 per cent. ditto 6 ditto ditto
At 3 per cent. ditto 3 ditto ditto

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, THREE LOCOMOTIVES in excellent order, made expressly for use in India and admirably adapted for working branch lines. They are tank engines with 4 wheels, 3 ft. 6 inches diameter, coupled. They have 10 inch diameter cylinders, with an 18 inch stroke; the fire-boxes are copper; the tubes, brass; wheel base, 5 ft. 9 inches.—Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay. No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles
Mild ditto ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto
Bengal ditto ditto
Madras ditto ditto
Lucknow ditto ditto
Curry Powder ditto
Ditto Paste ditto
Mullugatawny ditto ditto
Mango Fruit ditto
Ripe Mango ditto
Pineapple ditto
Mango Pickle ditto

Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Nepaul Chilly ditto
Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles.
Tapp Sauce, in pints
Mango Pickle, in jar
Ditto ditto keg
Mango Preserves, in jars
Gowaver Jelly, in pots
Mango ditto ditto
Rosello ditto ditto
Mango Jam ditto
China Preserves of all sorts, &c. &c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

BOX WOOD
IN BLOCKS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 18 5.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

| Age next Birthday. | Civil. | Military. | Age next Birthday. | Civil. | Military. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 31 10 | 36 10 | 40 | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| 25 | 34 2 | 39 2 | 45 | 50 0 | 55 0 |
| 30 | 37 2 | 42 2 | 50 | 57 6 | 62 6 |
| 35 | 40 8 | 45 8 | 55 | 69 0 | 74 0 |

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to MR. ED. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.
W. NICOL & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.
32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMEMTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN to the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is situated in a breezy locality under the pleasant shade of large forest trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. He has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 50 per annum.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL
(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NEW SHIKAR BOOK.

In October will be published, in 1 Vol., 4to, Price Rs. 15.

WILD MEN AND WILD BEASTS:
SCENES IN CAMP AND JUNGLE.
BY
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GORDON CUMMING.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED IN FACSIMILE SEPIA DRAWINGS,
BY COLONEL R. BAIGRIE,
LATE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:
Copies of which may be seen at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, Calcutta and Bombay.

TIGER DISTURBED BY VULTURES.
STALKING A BULL BISON.
SMOKING OUT A TIGER.
THE START.
RIDING FOR THE FIRST SPEAR.
THE FIND.
THE "GRIM GREY"—
No. 1. ULKLEY TAKES A MUD BATH.
No. 2. THE BOAR CHARGES.
No. 3. THE SWORD BREAKS.

THE "GRIM GREY"—
No. 4. DEATH OF BOAR.
ATTACKED BY A BEAR.
ELEPHANT CHARGED BY A TIGER.
DRAWING A BEAR.
TROOP OF FIVE TIGERS.
FINDING DEAD TIGERS.
DEATH OF FOORSUT.
THE MOONLIGHT CHASE.
BUNJARRA ATTACKED BY A PANTHER.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—
Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons IN EVERY SHADE, Frizettes, Pads, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

*Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.*

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

Printed & Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C., PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.